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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

THE THAMES CREW EN ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, August 19.—The Williams & Guion line steamer Idaho, which sailed from Liverpool Wednesday, the 16th inst., for New York, had on board the Thames professional four who are to participate in the International regatta at Philadelphia.

DEPARTURE OF THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE TEAM.

LONDON, August 19.—The Scotch rifle team, which is to compete in the Centennial rifle matches, embarked at Liverpool to-day on the Cunard line steamer Bothnia.

France.

PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 19.—A fresh prosecution has been commenced against the *Droit de l'Homme* (newspaper) for publishing articles insulting the Chamber of Deputies.

Germany.

THE WAGNER BANQUET—THE COMPOSER CROWNED WITH LAURELS.

BAYREUTH, August 19.—Five hundred persons were present at the banquet last night given in honor of Herr Wagner. After making a speech, which was loudly applauded, Herr Wagner was crowned with a silver and laurel wreath.

The War in the East.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SERVIAN ARMY—WAR TO THE KNIFE—ACTIVITY OF THE MONTENEGRIN PRINCE.

BELGRADE, August 19.—Dispatches from General Tchernayeff to Prince Milan report that his army is perfectly reorganized and ready to resume the offensive.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council was held yesterday, Prince Milan presiding, at which it was resolved to continue the war to the last extremity.

The Prince of Montenegro, understanding that the Turks intended to invade Montenegro from Albania, has left his brother-in-law, Vukovitch, in command of the troops in Herzegovina, and has marched with eight battalions into Montenegro, whence he will invade Albania, where the Catholics promise him support.

SERVIAN MILITARY DISPOSITION IN BOSNIA—PETROVATZ IN FLAMES—CONCENTRATION OF THE TURKS NEAR LIVNO—A TURKISH REVERSE.

RAGUSA, August 19.—Prince Milan has intrusted Colonel Despotovico with the chief command of the insurgents in Bosnia, who has defeated the Turks at Petrovatz, setting fire to the town.

The Turks have left the Austrian frontier and are concentrating in the vicinity of Livno.

A body of about 5,000 Turks have been defeated at Iankova.

The Turkish forces now in the vicinity of Albania are estimated at 40,000 men.

MEETING OF THE SERVIAN SKUPTCHINA.

BELGRADE, August 19.—It is understood that the Skuptchina will be convoked shortly.

CRETE GROWING RESTIVE.

VIENNA, August 19.—The *Political Correspondence* announces that great excitement again prevails in Crete.

THE RESULT OF TURKISH STRATEGY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—In consequence of the Turkish army in marching back to Granada Pass and around northwesterly to the rear of Alexinatz, the great Servian army at Banja Pass is useless. All Saib attacked the Servian entrenchments on the frontier, and the Servians fled towards Alexinatz. The Bashi-Bazanks are firing the villages behind them.

AN INSURRECTION IN CRETE—THE TURKS DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, August 20.—An Athens dispatch announces that an insurrection has broken out at Retimo, in Crete.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says a report has been received from Abyssinia that Walda Mikael, the insurgent chief, has defeated the Abyssinians at Zoakgraga, and 1,500 women and children have been massacred.

A dispatch from Alexinatz reports that after driving in the Servian outposts on Saturday, Ali Saib pressed forward Sunday. The cannonading was heavy, and the fighting obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault. The Turks began to retreat in the afternoon, and the Servians followed, driving them across the frontier.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The following document is furnished by Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington:

"At the time when Servia, forgetting her duties as vassal of his Majesty the Sultan, and regardless of the obligations imposed upon her by treaties, seeks to invade the Ottoman provinces on the frontiers, the Imperial Government owes to itself, as well as to the people placed under the scepter of His Majesty, to state the motives which have determined its conduct during the course of the present events.

"Surely one has been able to appreciate the great value of the privileges and immunities so generously granted to Servia by the Sublime Porte. The last concessions made by the Porte to Servia, after her position had been established by an international treaty, will equally be remembered. Indeed, even the history of Servia, from the date of the conquest, presents nothing but a long series of generous acts and favors on the part of the Sovereign conferred upon the province with an unquestionable liberality. Thus it happens that Servia finds herself in possession of an exceptional regime, and at the same time, institutions adapted to the degree of education of her population offered her the opportunity to attain important progress.

"This normal and regular development of the prosperity of the principality, which gave promise of the best results, stopped suddenly on the very day that a few ambitious and reckless men, who ascribe to a vain popularity the true interests of their country after having gained access to power, modified for their personal interests the fundamental basis of the former constitution. Moreover, they gave almost full liberty to the press, so as to better control public opinion, excite the mind of the Servian people and blind them with a brilliant but deceptive future which they never dreamed of, thus leading them astray from their peaceful avocations in order to use them as willing tools for rash and criminal undertakings.

"From the beginning of the insurrection in Herzegovina these men neglected nothing to give to their conduct a hostile character which their vain pretensions of loyalty and of strict neutrality could scarcely conceal for a single instant. It was they themselves who, through their emissaries sent in the neighboring countries, have fomented, sustained, encouraged and developed the insurrection by every moral and material means in their power; they alone gave it that strength and organization the repression of which causes so many ruins, the shedding of so much blood and immense sacrifices.

"Again, it is these guilty men who have aided the insurgents in furnishing them with money, arms, ammunition and a great number of recruits, and who, by taking an unscrupulous advantage of the rank given to their country in virtue of treaties, changed Servia into a rebellious State, an asylum and a rallying point for the insurgents flying before our troops.

"It is now well ascertained that the insurgent chiefs receive their instructions from Belgrade, and that numerous bands, organized in the country with the knowledge of the authorities, come to attack our soldiers, pillage and burn our villages, kill the inoffensive and peaceful inhabitants and spread everywhere ruin and devastation.

"It is well know for nearly a year, and notwithstanding this provoking and disloyal attitude, what has been the forbearance of the Porte and the moderation it has opposed to the incessant and hostile conduct of the Servian Government. But far from changing anything in their resolution the men who thus lead on Servia to reckless adventures, taking advantage of the pacific dispositions of the Sublime Porte, exhausted the treasury and the resources of the country in heavy purchases of arms, giving to understand that they were preparing to take an open and active part in the insurrection.

"By that means they encouraged the Herzegovinan and Bosnian insurgents, with the hope of an early armed intervention by the principality.

"Justly, preoccupied with the state of affairs, which was growing more and more threatening, the Sublime Porte could not delay any longer the sending of a few corps of observation on the frontiers of Servia and Montenegro, for the sole purpose of restoring tranquility among the alarmed population and of bringing to a close the incursions and depredations of those bands.

"Finally, the state of things reached such a point that the Imperial Government found itself under the necessity of asking officially of the authorities at Belgrade formal and categorical explanations upon the concentration of the Prince's troops so near our vilayets.

"In his answer, Prince Milan, to justify his conduct and to mislead public opinion, endeavored to interpret the parts and change the responsibility in protesting against the military measures we had taken and which was the result of a situation created by the reprehensible acts of his administration.

"The Prince of Servia carried his audacity still further. He addressed us a letter asking the authorization to allow his troops to enter into Bosnia for the purpose, he said, of aiding in pacifying that country, and concluded in declaring to us that, in case of a refusal, he was resolved to act accordingly. In the meantime his agent at Constantinople was instructed to request that Servia be intrusted with the administration of Bosnia on the condition of paying an annual tribute. The day following the receipt of that letter, and without waiting for our answer, the Servians invaded a part of our provinces. On the same day Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, whose attitude toward the Sublime Porte had shown no great evidence of fidelity, telegraphed to us that the ambiguous character of his relations with the Sublime Porte was to be changed into declared hostilities. The two princes, soon declared hostilities, having commenced acts of open rebellion, the line of conduct to be followed by the Imperial Government was at once decided upon. It was to repel aggression by force.

"As one of the signers of the Treaty of Paris, who regulated the position of the vaseal principalities toward the Sovereign Court, the Sublime Porte was anxious to adhere religiously and to the end to that international act. Thus it decided not to go beyond the limits of the moderation which it had kept heretofore, save only when it was violently attacked.

"In opening the hostilities the Servian Government has lost *ipso facto* the advantage derived from the privileges and immunities granted to it by the Sublime Porte and solemnly guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. The Prince of Servia and the Prince of Montenegro, with a blind obstinacy, have rejected the advices of Europe; they have forfeited all their engagements and failed in their duties; they must bear the consequences of this insane conquest which they began themselves.

"The whole world will do us justice that we have carried our moderation to the utmost limit. We have done so for the sake of peace, though our conciliating conduct has imposed upon us considerable sacrifices. To the last moment we hoped that the Servian Government and the Prince of Montenegro, wisely counselled, would meet us in the same thought in order to avoid a greater effusion of blood and the innumerable evils of war; that they would shrink from the grave responsibility of the strife which they began and the consequences thereof which no one can foresee.

"But since it has been ordered otherwise, strong in our rights as in our conscience, and trusting in the justice of our cause, all our efforts shall tend toward a vigorous prosecution of the struggle waged against us and try to bring it to a speedy close.

"By this means we shall be able to execute sooner the reforms and improvements which our august Sovereign has the firm will to introduce in the Empire and which shall give to our populations the material and moral comforts they have a right to expect from the Government of His Majesty the Sultan.

"We are convinced that all our subjects, without any distinction whatever, will, with their aid and wishes, support the Empire in the war in which it is compelled to engage against the enemies of their peace and country.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19, 1876."

Marine News.

LONDON, August 20.—The steamships Germania and Othello, from New York, the Sardinia, from Montreal, and the Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arrest of One of the Hestonville Stock Pool—He is Charged with Forgery and Swindling—Another One of the Ring in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The tumble in Hestonville stock three weeks ago, and the demoralization of that ring, is manifesting itself now in a manner which shows that the funds in part on which the break was made were procured by fraud. William J. Hemphill, a youth who had a twenty-five thousand dollar interest in the pool, was brought before Detective Elfreth by Detective Blanner, where he was captured in company with a notorious thief named George Williams, while attempting to escape in a ride. Hemphill was from Chicago. Hemphill stole 300 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock from his mother, forged his deceased father's name to transfer blank and deposited the bonds as collateral with Bond, Moxey & Co., the brokers who ran the Hestonville pool, as margin for his share in the game of chance. The bonds Hemphill was discovered, and as the bonds had been hypothecated for ten per cent. of their value the banks looked around for some one to make their loss good. Hemphill, during a hearing before Magistrate Carpenter at Police Headquarters and was held in $15,000 bail for a further hearing. Although but twenty-one years of age, he has been one of the boldest speculators in the Quaker City, and recently had $5,000 swept away in Western Union stock.

It also transpires that another fellow who had been supporting the same pool, named Henry H. Landes, was recently arrested for supposed small swindles. The extent of his operations have been to the tune of $37,000 on forged notes held by Philadelphia parties. Landes offered to compromise with his victims for fifty per cent., but his offer was refused, and then he desired that his trial proceed at once, because the sooner it was over the nearer he would be to his friends. Both these parties admit their guilt, and their action has quite shocked the circles of society in which they moved.

The chess tournament was continued today. Barbour lost two games—one to Davidson and the other to Mason. A contest between Dr. E. Bird and P. Wise, Jr., postponed from yesterday, resulted in a draw. The game between Elson and Roberts resulted in a draw. Mason won a well-played game from Martinez. Instead Mason is ahead, with Davidson a good second.

A Bank Robbed in Dallas.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—A special to the *Inquirer*, dated St. Louis, 18th says: "A Dallas (Texas) special says that about 1 o'clock to-day, two robbers entered the office of the State Savings Bank on Main street, jumped over the counter and commenced an attack on E. H. Gruber, President of the bank. After felling him to the floor by a blow on the head with a navy revolver, they helped themselves to what money they could find. When an alarm was raised they ran into an alley where their horses were hitched and rode off. Mr. Gruber states that the loss will not exceed $200. He has offered a reward of $500, and citizens have increased the amount to $1,500 for the capture of the robbers."

Threats of a Whisky Conspirator.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Colonel Con. Maguire, who is now serving a sentence of six months in the county jail for complicity in the whisky frauds, has published a card in the *Evening Dispatch* confirming some statements recently made in the press in relation to the time of expiration of his sentence. He closes as follows: "When I again have the privilege of meeting my fellow citizens—which will be before election—I shall have a little vindicating to do; and I may be able to show that some of our would-be Republican leaders, now engaged in preaching and reform, may be found in striped suits on and, with their heads shaved, be serving out a term in the Missouri Penitentiary."

The Mongolian Joint Commission.

LONG BRANCH, August 19.—Representative Meade, who arrived here this morning, states that there is a misapprehension concerning the rumor of his resignation as a member of the Mongolian Joint Commission. It is his intention to serve, though he greatly regrets the rumor of Representative Wilson's declination to serve as a member of that commission, and trusts that Mr. Wilson will reconsider his determination, in view of the public importance of the investigation proposed, and the general confidence in Mr. Wilson's judgment. This wish Mr. Meade believes is shared by Messrs. Page, of California, and Kasson, of Iowa.

Dastardly Attempt to Wreck a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 20.—Last night a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the St. Louis express a few miles east of this city, near Lincoln creek bridge. The embankment at this point is seventy-five feet, and a rail was placed in such a manner as to make it absolutely certain that the whole train would go over it. Fortunately a man walking on the track discovered the men at work, and he notified a farmer near, named Wright, who succeeded in stopping the train just in time by swinging a lantern. About one hundred passengers were on board the train.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A man named Nugent, living in St. Louis, went home last evening intoxicated, got into a quarrel with his wife, shot her in the back of the head, killing her almost instantly. Nugent was arrested and locked up.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Huntington, West Virginia, special states that on last Wednesday evening Sam. Camden raped an eight-year-old daughter of Policeman Hatfield. The negro was arrested and an attempt was made to shoot him in the magistrate's office. He was removed to Barboursville. Yesterday morning fifty masked men visited the jail, overpowered the guard, and took the negro out. He made a full confession. He was left hanging to a tree.

A swimming match for $200 a side between Frank Prince, of St. Louis, and Tom Sutcliffe, of England, took place in the Mississippi river yesterday. The steamer DeSmet took the contestants and a large excursion party to a point ten miles above Sutcliffe two minutes later. The contest was close and excited much interest.

Probabilities for To-Day—Higher barometer, cool northeast to southeast winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

POLITICAL.

Vermont.

VERGENNES, August 19.—Governor Jewell spoke here this evening in the largest hall in the city, which was filled to overflowing and hundreds were unable to obtain seats. Great enthusiasm is everywhere manifested.

Ohio.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

COLUMBUS, August 19.—Private advices received here from San Francisco to-day represent that California and Nevada are sure for Hayes and Wheeler. The Republicans in both those States are united, thoroughly organized, and exceedingly confident of success. The California Independents, led by Senator Booth, will almost to a man support the Republican ticket. Governor Hayes is receiving a great many calls from persons passing through Columbus from nearly all parts of the Union. These callers bring very encouraging information as to the progress of the canvass in the various States, and with one voice declare their implicit confidence in a sweeping Republican victory in November. Hon. Carl Schurz has been engaged to make several speeches in the German language in Ohio, beginning at Cleveland, August 24th. He will also, at a later period, speak at several points in English. There is a great demand for his services from all directions.

The only sign of enthusiasm yet given by the Ohio Democracy is their evident exultation over the nomination of Tom Ewing, which is regarded by them as a complete nullification of all the resumption doctrine there is in the St. Louis platform or in Tilden's letter of acceptance. Mr. Ewing is now the leader of the Democratic party in Ohio, and his extreme rag-money views fairly reflect its dominant sentiment. Great interest is felt here in the approaching Saratoga Convention. There is a deep anxiety that its nominations shall be such as will carry the full strength of the Republican party in New York.

Kentucky.

BLACKBURN'S WELCOME HOME.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, M. C., from the Ashland district, was complimented with an enthusiastic reception on his return to his home in Versailles, on Friday evening. Addresses of welcome were made by prominent citizens, a torchlight procession, and firing of cannon and other demonstrations of congratulation.

State.

Attorney General Lear will stump Ohio for Hayes and Wheeler.

Every man who reads the Lord's Prayer *and* the Democratic newspapers knows that the Republican party should be driven from power.—*Morrow B. Lowry, Democrat.*

And if nobody but those who read the Lord's Prayer *and* the Democratic newspapers take a hand in the above mentioned driving, the Republican party's lease of power will probably last until the Greek Kalends.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Prohibitionists of Montgomery county have nominated the following ticket: State Senator—J. Curtis Michener, of Hatfield. Assembly—Joseph B. Powell, of Upper Merion; Dr. Hamer, of Upper Providence; Isaac R. R. Styer, of Whitemarsh, Amos Ely, of Upper Dublin; William K. Goentner, of Moreland; Director of the Poor—Thomas Graham, of Norristown. Jury Commissioner—Seth Lukens, of Gwynedd.

General.

William Allen says R. B. Hayes is the sort of a man that it is safest to be afraid of.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Tilden is "professionally a pirate, politically a reformer."

The people are not disposed to trust the public men who have once deceived them. Hence their unconquerable distrust of the Democrats.

The editor of the New York *Express* says he will blow the Republican chiefs sky-high in November. He must be a great blower.

As Mr. Hayes never embezzled any railroad bonds and Mr. Wheeler never stole any water works bonds, they of course have no right to be considered reformers.

"Tweed and Tilden." What a charming alliteration the "T T's" were in old Tammany times. The forger will be known as "black T," and the latter as "mixed T."

The San Antonio *Herald* (Democratic) says: "Truly is the State government of Texas a curse, and its laws a mockery." That State government is Democratic in all its branches.

Our reform Governor was very much mortified the other day by so simple an event as having to climb upon the back of a chair in order to see over a five-foot-eight-wall.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The trio—

We three
Reformers be
Tilden, Tweed
And Morrissey.

Tilden has had more of his assertions disproved by undoubted facts than any letter writer of late years. As was said of Lord Brougham, he seems to be a "man of vast and varied misinformation."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* accuses a political opponent of violating "some of the most sacred and important of the Twelve Commandments." The *Enquirer* goes for inflation, and this may account for the few days' grace asked.

Ex Senator Landon, of Bradford, one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, who has been trying to persuade himself, for a few years past, that it was his duty to act with the Democrats, has given up the effort and returned to the Republican party.

The rebel claims for compensation from the United States Treasury now before the Democratic House of Representatives reach $160,000,000. These claims only make up the skirmish line. There is a whole army of them ready to advance in the same direction.

Even Governor Hendricks acknowledges that the Democratic leaders throughout Indiana are very much discouraged and have a foreboding of disaster to their State ticket in October, which, of course, would make the election of Hayes and Wheeler a prima facie conclusion. A few days' grace.

The noble craftsmen we promote,
Disown the knave and fool;
Each honest man shall have his vote,
Each rebel shall have his school.
For what avail
The plow and sail,
Or bird, or life,
If freedom fail?—*The Republican policy as epitomized by Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

The Terre Haute, Ind., *Evening Mail* (Independent), which had a fancy that it took the pains to express at the opening of the campaign, that the Democrats would be successful in that State, now takes a different view of the situation, and predicts a majority of 20,000 for General Ben. Harrison.

We understand that ex-Governor Paris C. Dunning, of Bloomington, who has for the past few years been acting with the Democratic party, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler. He is one of the most influential speakers in the State, and will doubtless make himself heard during the present campaign.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

We have received from the publishers a Democratic campaign song, entitled "*Honest* Sam Tilden." It will be observed that the publisher recognizes the necessity of specifying which Sam Tilden he means, for fear some persons might suppose that Sam Tilden, the Presidential candidate, was the party referred to.—*Lafayette Journal.*

Another little scheme of economy. It is said that the man who named his son "John Wilkes Booth Hamilton" will be paid by the ex brevet House his salary as clerk to the Ways and Means Committee for the full session. That's right, gentlemen. It is in your line of business. The payment of rebel claims is, and that is the claim of a rebel.

The Democrats held possession of the town of Windsor, Maine, for fourteen years. At the last election the Republicans carried it, after a hard fight, and found the town accounts in a ruined and ugly shape. Investigation shows that the Democratic officials stole $13,443, five per cent. of the entire valuation of the town. Pretty reformers they!

The Cincinnati Republicans dedicated a new wigwam last week, and General Noyes made a rousing speech, in the course of which, alluding to Tilden's reforms, he made this point: "There has not been a single man of that canal ring punished to this day, but one of them was convicted, and he turned up at St. Louis the other day an ardent supporter of Tilden."

The *World*, referring to Tilden's secret circular, sent out before election in 1868, says Tilden did not see, did not sign, and had no knowledge of it until after election. The *World* will persist in writing Tilden down an ass. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He was examined before the Congressional Committee on the subject, and his counsel, while wrung from him the fact that he saw the circulars on the table in the Committee room, but did not know exactly what they were being used for. Poor innocent! He was the head of the Committee and did not know anything about what was going on! Go on, Mr. *World*, and write down your candidate for President an old ass! He didn't know! He didn't see! Too thin!

KING LEAR TO TILDEN.

"Get thee glass eyes.
And, like a scurvy politician,
Seem to see the things thou dost not."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Grant on Southern Lawlessness.

Why the Military is to be Used.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

A Hopeful View of the Campaign.

Subsidiary Silver Coins Put in Circulation.

Pittsburgh Takes of the Whole $331,885.

THE NEW FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENTS.

NO ARRANGEMENTS YET MADE FOR PLACING THEM.

How They Are to be Disposed Of.

The Election Laws to be Enforced.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1876.

Lawlessness in the South.

The letter of the Secretary of War to General Sherman, in reference to the use of the military force in aid of the legal authorities of the Southern States in protecting a large class of citizens in the exercise of their political rights and the enjoyment of life and property, was directed by the President, in view of the almost daily receipt of intelligence from that section showing a degree of lawlessness and crime unprecedented in the affairs of any civilized country. This condition of things has long been a theme of deep concern. In order, however, that the actual status of things might be laid before him, means were taken to obtain authentic information respecting the situation in the sections from which the most serious complains were received. All that was alleged was more than sustained, and at the time of the most controvertible evidence of a deeply laid conspiracy to wrest every Southern State forcibly and finally from the Republican party. These documents are now in the Department of Justice, and will play an important part in the execution of the will of the President that every citizen entitled to the privileges of citizenship shall experience them without fear of the assassin's pistol. In substantiation of the facts already obtained, came the massacre at Hamburg, and more recently the report of the select committee of the Senate on the elections in Mississippi. The President is speaking of this report in private, has said that his own information fully sustained this document; that the labors of Mr. Boutwell and his colleagues of the majority of the committee he hopes would elicit the attention of all peaceable and well meaning citizens; that the Democratic leaders of the Southern Democracy started the cry of the "Bloody Shirt" in order to divert the public mind from the true state of society in the South. It was necessary to find a diversion on the part of some earnest friends of law and order to fall into this Democratic trap, and to permit themselves to be deluded into a fatal indifference. The President says that so far as he was concerned, it would be much easier to permit the organized political conspiracy in the South, the outgrowth of which is already apparent in the overturning of State governments and the institution of a *regime* more gross and violent than existed in the worst days of slavery, so long as that it was then fatal for one to comment on or oppose the sacred institution, and now no one so whose anyone undertook to controvert the opinions of an arrogant and intolerant class, and to exercise a right which, by the Constitution and the laws, was accorded as a citizen of the republic. In commenting upon his letter expressive of his determination to circumvent the programme of the Southern Democracy, he said that every effort in his power would be held it part of his constitutional duty to protect all classes of citizens in the South, and the organized bands of armed men operating in rebellion to the dictates of a political faction, was not in accordance with law and order; that the army would not be employed in the full fillment of the spirit and letter of the Constitution and laws, but under such authority it would be used effectively, and the President deprecates any further violation of law in the South, and says that up to the very last moment of his administration he will see that all citizens of the Republic have the same rights. The President, in the same conversation, alluded to the political prospects in the South as very gratifying for the Republicans. If there were anything like a fair election. He said that though Mississippi should be counted as Republican, that he had little expectation of it going that way, for the Republicans there were so intimidated at the last election that they could scarcely recover their control. There the conspiracy to wrest the State from the Republicans had taken the firmest hold, and had exerted its shot-gun policy with striking results. The President thinks, however, that Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina show every prospect of going Republican, and Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia, if the information he receives from influential party managers be reliable, are not so sure for the Democracy. The President's opinion of the prospects of the Republican party, both in October and the greater contest in November, is that there is but little doubt of success, and intimated in the tone of his conversation with the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, that no influence on his part within the range of his official obligations should be spared to foster and promote that patriotic result. The President recognizes the importance of a thorough campaign in the States holding elections in October, as it would add to the glory and completeness of the contest in November. The President considers the exhibitions of the late session of Congress, so far as the House of Representatives were concerned, as but a shadow of the vindictive spirit of the Southern or controlling wing of the Democratic party if it were to obtain full control of the Government. He says that the industrial and material interests would be ruined by a policy of revenge upon every Northern interest; that the credit and finances of the Government would be sacrificed in the payment of millions to Southern claimants, and that such a period of arrogance, business misfortune and anarchy would be established as would bring untold calamity and distress upon the people. The President does not believe in the studied and meaningless expressions of such men as Lamar, and thinks that a season of probation for such persons would be best for the safety of the Government. This sudden exhibition of moderation on the part of the Southern leaders he fears may have more reference to the approaching elections and Northern fears than to the generous sentiments of the public weal. In reverting to his letter, the President said that he had no wish to dictate how the people of the South should vote, but that, if in his power, a Republican in Mississippi or Louisiana should vote with as much safety as in Pennsylvania.

Subsidiary Silver Coin.

The reports received at the Treasury Department from the various sub-treasuries to the close of business yesterday, show that the available balance in silver coins is reduced to $4,415,013. Since the passage of the act authorizing the redemption of fractional currency in subsidiary coin, the total amount of such coin issued is $14,788,950; of this amount $9,393,937 were for the redemption of fractional currency, and $5,195,013 were for currency obligations at the several mints. There were, at last accounts, $1,824,348 in subsidiary coins. Of this amount about one million dollars was ten cent pieces at San Francisco, and will have to be recoined into halves and quarters; so that the available balance in subsidiary coins is really less than three and one-half million dollars. The total amount paid out at Pittsburgh was $331,885, and the balance remaining on hand is $22,998. At present the mints are not coining silver enough to supply the demand, and there is some fear at the Treasury Department that a famine in subsidiary coins may be experienced before the end of September.

The Four and a Half Per Cents.

No understanding has yet been reached between the Treasury Department and the bankers for placing the four and a half per cent. bonds. The price at which the bonds will be disposed of to the Syndicate forms no part of the pending negotiations. The refunding act requires that the bonds shall be disposed of at their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for six per cent. bonds par for par. The efforts of the Secretary are directed to securing such arrangements as will secure a ready placing of the bonds in the markets of the world, and to satisfying himself that those to whom the sale of the bonds may be intrusted are fully competent to carry out their contracts. Dispatches from Washington have stated that these bonds will be redeemable after 1880. This is a mistake. The act authorizing their issue provides that they shall be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government.

The Election Laws to be Enforced.

Attorney General Taft is preparing a letter of instructions to United States District Attorneys in reference to enforcing the election laws and protecting all citizens in their rights at the polls. The letter will be specially addressed to these officers in New York and the Southern States. The Attorney General will urge that good men be selected for Supervisors, who should be in constant attendance at the places of registration and see that no citizen entitled is prevented from registering. United States marshals will be instructed to appoint a sufficient number of deputies to protect all voters in their rights at the polls, and to aid the Supervisors in the discharge of their duties upon election day, calling upon the *posse comitatus* if necessary, and upon the military authorities should the civil authorities be unable to preserve the peace, and afford the fullest protection to all classes. Officers will be instructed to carefully avoid interfering in any manner with the conduct of elections, except when called upon to enforce the laws and maintain the freedom of the ballot. These instructions will be issued the latter part of this week.

after fifteen years from the date of their issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1876.

FIRST FRUITS OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says the reduction in the force of gaugers will be gradually made, such as are designated for discharge under the retrenchment order to be dropped when their present duties are fulfilled.

It is stated at the Bureau of Internal Revenue that it will be impossible to collect the tax on whisky in consequence of the twenty five per cent. reduction to be made in that bureau under the act of Congress. Additional detectives will be employed, who must be provided for in the deficiency bill next winter.

Under the recent reductions decreed by Congress, about one hundred and sixty employees will be discharged from the Department of the Interior, October 10th next. Twenty-nine male and ten female clerks will be discharged from the Post-office Department at the same time.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia to-day discharged forty one clerks and employees of the District Government. Their salaries will be paid to the 1st of September. They also revoked the order setting apart $500 per month for the Board of Health for furnishing medicines and physicians to the poor. The board will be compelled to make provisions for this service out of their own funds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Portsmouth, Ohio, on Saturday morning, destroyed the Children's Home. The loss is estimated at $15,000, and is uninsured.

The house and barn of Captain John Patterson, of Warren, Maine, were burned on Saturday morning. Loss, $6,000; partly insured.

The dwelling house of Mr. Kelly, at St. Lawrence, N. F., was recently burned to the ground, and two of his sons perished in the flames.

An extensive forest fire is raging on the line of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. Much valuable timber and wood has been destroyed.

The Norfolk (Mass.) county tannery, owned by Priest & Dupee, of Boston, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance on stock $12,000.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning in the dwelling-house of Mrs. McQuidy, in Rosendale, Mass., and rapidly spread, consuming the building, together with the hotel of Philip O'Reilly, and the houses of John Murphy and James Lee. The furniture in the buildings was all saved. The loss is estimated at $20,000; fully insured.

OBITUARY.

Speaker Michael C. Kerr.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Mr. Kerr was born near Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. He was chiefly self-educated, but studied at several academies, from which he graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Louisville University in 1851. In early manhood he supported himself by teaching school, but after a brief residence in Kentucky removed to Rome, Albany, Ind., where, in 1852, he commenced the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected City Attorney of that town, and Prosecuting Attorney of Jennings county in 1855. In 1856 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature. Six years later he was elected Reporter to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and published five volumes of reports. In 1864 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served on the Committee on Claims and on Public Buildings and Grounds. He was re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large in Indiana, and was defeated by Hon. Godlove S. Orth by a majority of 162. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, the first session of which has just closed, receiving 13,891 votes against 12,582 votes for James A. Cravens, Republican. His chief characteristic as a public speaker was the fall of 1874 he spoke in nearly every town, and certainly in every county in Indiana, a task far beyond his strength, and the result of which in the illness which kept him confined to his bed for many days. On the assembling of Congress he was chosen Speaker by the Democratic majority, the vote being, Kerr 173, Blaine 106.

Of his subsequent performances the country is familiar. After appointing the House Committees he served as Speaker for a brief period, but was soon compelled, on account of ill-health, to ask for a leave of absence. This was granted him, and he sought medical advice in this city. On driving out from Dr. Reed's treatment Mr. Kerr returned to Washington and resumed his post. He presided over the House with fairness and impartiality, but was ill at ease in the position of chair. During his absence Mr. Cox, and subsequently Mr. Sayler, were selected as Speakers *pro tem.* Acting upon the advice of his physician, Mr. Kerr visited Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, where he remained up to the time of his death.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special to the *World* from Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, 19th, says: Our friend Mr. Kerr died about seven this evening. I have been by his side for two days. Every thing that medical skill could do he so much desired. His composure was as remarkable as it was heroic. He was thoroughly content and prepared for the unseen world. He was conscious and sensible of the gentle and brave to the end. His disease was consumption of the bowels, but toward the last the lungs were involved. He has been for days past in fact a disembodied intellect, a mere skeleton. Everything possible to be done at this remote spot to soften this blow to his family by sending for the tenderest care around his dying bed has been done, and the last offices will be performed with all the thoughtfulness they could ask. We have sent to the officers of the House at Washington for an escort. His body will be taken to New Albany on Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20.—An embalmer was sent to Rockbridge Alum Springs last night to embalm the body of the late Speaker Kerr, and to-night a casket for his remains was forwarded. The party accompanied it but included Representatives Sayler and H. Casey Young, together with Colonel Adams, Clerk of the House, under whose direction, in the absence of the authorized agencies, the preparations were made.

Another Tilden Fraud.

General Boynton, the Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent, has been investigating the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, wherein he found evidences of another fraud which Tilden will have to rise and explain. In the first place, Tilden was a small stockholder in that road. When the Credit Mobilier Company was formed, and began its swindling, Tilden was its attorney, and the swindling was done under Tilden's advice. This has already been proved by the testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee which uncovered the Credit Mobilier frauds. The question has often been asked, whether Tilden pocketed any of the profits of the Credit Mobilier frauds, or was content with the money was being collected where it would do the most good." General Boynton has discovered, in his investigation, that, some time after the Credit Mobilier business, Samuel Tilden was paid, in one check, twenty-five thousand dollars, and Tilden's receipt is now on file with the books and papers of the company. Now what was the payment of $25,000 to Samuel J. Tilden for, if it was not his share of the Credit Mobilier spoil? It could not have been for legal services, for the books do not show that Tilden ever performed any service for the company, except his acting as attorney for the Credit Mobilier swindlers; and for that service the amount is altogether too large, if he acted merely as counsel, and not as a partner in the swindle. General Butler, who is a much greater lawyer than Tilden, who performed more service, only received a fee of $5,000.

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876.

TILDEN has been invited to address the forthcoming Soldiers' National Reunion in person or by letter, stating what he did from 1861 to 1865 to advance the Union cause. That's a stumper.

THE Republican nominee for Governor in Kansas is Colonel GEORGE T. ANTHONY; not D. R. ANTHONY, the editor, who was shot through the lungs and still persists in living. The nominee is the cousin of the latter.

IT IS respectfully suggested that the Republicans of South Carolina, Missippi and Louisiana invite Congressman LORD to deliver a number of speeches in those States explanatory of his recent Fifteenth Amendment resolution.

THE *York Republican* says:

We have heard of several of our best citizens, and heretofore most prominent Democrats, who have recently openly and emphatically declared their intention of supporting the Republican candidates, Hayes and Wheeler, this fall.

SENATOR EATON (Democrat) of Connecticut, was so drunk in the Senate Tuesday, that he was the object of irrepressible and derisive ridicule. And it is probable that poor Cox has the same excuse to offer for making a fool of himself in the House at the same time. Reform *is* necessary.

JOHN S. SCOBEY, one of the electors at large in Indiana for TILDEN is a model "Reformer." The records of his county show two indictments against him—one for perjury and one for forgery. He is now making speeches denouncing the "corruption in the Republican party!"

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision to the effect that it is "legal and moral act" for a corporation director to buy in the property of the corporation at a public sale in order to secure himself as a loan creditor, and that such an act is not a breach of trust under the law relating to fiduciary agents.

SENATOR EATON, of Connecticut, disgraced the nation by a drunken exhibition of himself in the Senate Chamber on the last night of the session. Connecticut is the "land of steady habits," but this fellow is such a bitter copperhead that he forgot his native State in his anxiety to serve the South, and got drunk during the operation.

THE national celebration of the Knights of Pythias, which takes place in Philadelphia to-morrow, gives promise of being agreat display. The number of Knights in all the lodges in the United States does not fall far short of 150,000 men, and 100,000 are expected to appear in the parade. The lodges in this State alone will turn out 25,000, and New York nearly as many.

SINCE the Democrats nominated their State ticket in Indiana, they have had to drive off four of the Supreme Court Judges they then nominated, on account of their corrupt practices, and their candidate for Secretary of State, for being dishonest. Yet this is the party which claims to be the embodiment of "reform." It is so thoroughly permeated with corruption that, at every venture it makes in selecting candidates it is sure to bring up some one who has a bad moral record.

THERE is nothing to prevent HENDRICKS, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, from being indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for acting as a claim agent while United States Senator, and procuring the judgment of certain fraudulent mule claims, unless it be the statute of limitation, which, as a general principle, never runs as against crime. The charge is a serious one, and in these days of real reform it ought to be legally investigated.

HORACE GREELEY used to tell this story: He once sent a claim for collection to a Western lawyer and, regarding it as rather a desperate claim, told the attorney if he collected it he might reserve half the amount as his fee. In due time Mr. GREELEY received the following laconic epistle: "Dear Sir—I have succeeded in collecting my half of that claim. The balance is hopeless." The "legal" railroad operations of TILDEN, the "reform" candidate for President, seem to have been conducted on the same principle.

DURING General JACKSON'S administration the land offices were the great national prizes in the way of office holding, and when these land offices were overhauled, and their condition in the hands of JACKSON'S Democratic appointees, it was found, in the words of the late Senator CRITTENDEN, that "out of *sixty-seven* land offices, *sixty-three* have proved to be defaulters." Will the people vote to restore a Democracy which, in appointing sixty-seven public officers, appointed sixty-three public thieves?

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, at a meeting in Mansfield, in that State, said that in the numerous investigations which the Democrats had instituted, the very first move they made in every case was to run plumb against a guilty Democrat; that the celebrated BELKNAP had always been *and is now* a Democrat; that he was appointed because he was a Democrat, and, as the President supposed, could, therefore, be trusted; but like other Democrats he had proved false. We have no doubt that BELKNAP will support TILDEN, like all the other "reformers" of his class.

THE home manufacture of fine bleached linens has become almost a lost art in this country. The flax mills started in New England during the last few years have been quite few in number, and have thus far confined themselves mostly to the production of "crashes," in which they are competing very successfully with foreign manufacturers. But the time now seems near at hand when, with improved machinery, cheaper labor and raw material, they will be able to diversify their products and bring out other styles of staple linens, such as are now drawn wholly from abroad.

HEWITT'S effort to make it appear that TILDEN was in favor of the war and helped to raise troops for it is contrary to all the facts of history. RUSSELL, the well known correspondent of the London *Times*, writing to his paper in March, 1861, says TILDEN, the acute lawyer, was among those who believed that the "Government could not employ force to prevent secession, or compel States which had seceded by the voice of the people to acknowledge the Federal power." This, too, was the substance of the KENT letter, written by TILDEN, in which he held that the Southern States had the right to secede and to resist any attempt to bring them back. That a man holding such views could possibly be in favor of the war for the Union is simply preposterous.

CIRCUMSTANCES alter cases. It is all right to crow over the arraignment of BELKNAP for selling post-traderships, but it is all wrong to charge the Democracy with selling justice itself. Yet that is exactly what MOSEBY does in his letter to the New York *Herald*. In that letter he says:

"It was only about twelve months ago that Belknap was released from prison on *habeas corpus* by a decision of the New York Court of Appeals, composed of seven Democratic judges. Mr. Charles O'Conor, the Nestor of the New York bar, in a letter published at the time, charged that the decision was procured through the corrupt influence of Tweed's money. Here was a splendid case for investigation, far excelling in enormity the sale of a sutlership; yet these judges remain unimpeached, and are still wearing the ermine of justice. I allude to this fact to show the tone of political morality of the party of which Governor Tilden has been for six acknowledged head ever since the retirement of Tweed."

SPEAKER KERR, who died on Saturday, was an anti-war Democrat of the most ultra type during the rebellion, but he was nevertheless a man of irreproachable personal character, and his loss will be seriously felt in the ranks of his party. He was born at Titusville, in this State, fifty years ago last March. A graduate of the Louisville University in 1851, he began the practice of law in New Albany, Indiana, in the following year, and though largely engaged in politics continued to make that place his home until the period of his demise. Mr. KERR'S political career began with his election as City Attorney in 1854, and after holding the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the county for a short time, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1856. In 1862 he became reporter to the Supreme Court of Indiana, and continued to occupy this position till chosen a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Third Indiana district. He was three times re elected, but was defeated as a candidate at large for the Forty-third Congress by Hon. G. S. ORTH. In the succeeding Congressional canvass, however, he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress against an inflation Democratic candidate. On the organization of the House in December last, Mr. KERR was successfully urged for the Speakership by the Eastern Democrats, his position as a hard money man giving him the support of the TILDEN wing of the party. Ill health, however, gave him but brief enjoyment of the honor, and during the greater part of the session the chair was occupied by COX, SAYLER and others. In connection with his death the New York *Herald* calls attention to the following fact of parliamentary law:

A vacancy in the Speakership takes away one of the legal safeguards for keeping the Presidential office always filled, but this is perhaps of little consequence, as the contingency against which this provision is made seems very remote. Ordinarily, four lives stand as a protection against an executive vacancy—namely, the President, the Vice President, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The four are reduced to two by the deaths of Vice President Wilson and Speaker Kerr, and an accident to Mr. Ferry would leave the President suspended on the uncertain thread of a single human life. There is no reason for expecting danger, but still it is always desirable to have at least three of the four offices always filled as an insurance against the confusion which would result from a government without an executive head.

TILDEN AND STORE-PAY.

This in succinct shape is the story of TILDEN'S scandalous operations in Michigan, which has been summarized by a leading Democratic paper in the West in this stinging way:

1. That Samuel J. Tilden is and has been the controlling owner of the New York Mine.

2. That it could issue no "iron currency" without his knowledge and consent.

3. That it did issue it by the million dollars.

4. That such issue was illegal and contrary to law.

5. That Samuel J. Tilden's influence helped to swindle the Government out of thousands of dollars of taxes due on this issue of iron currency.

6. That Samuel J. Tilden's store-pay system debases the workingman.

7. That Samuel J. Tilden's hard-money professions are in the light of the facts presented, a snare and a delusion.

8. That the figures have been collected from the official books of Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Walter Finny, of Marquette, and that he says that they are far less in amount than they should be in reality.

HON. HENRY C. CAREY, the eminent publicist and political economist, concludes his series of letters on "To the friends of Union throughout the Union," by adducing an array of facts and figures showing that throughout the last half century the mission of the anti-Democratic party, under its several names, has been that of carrying the nation upward toward that position in the world at large to which its wonderful resources so well entitle it to make a claim, while on the contrary, the mission of the Democratic and pro-slavery party has been mainly that of rending asunder and pulling down. He shows, for instance, that the ADAMS administration in 1828 gave us a thoroughly protective tariff, by means of which there was brought about a state of prosperity unparalleled in the world, attended by total extinction of the public debt, while under his Democratic successors all was changed. "Banks, bankers, merchants and manufacturers were ruined, and so utterly had the public credit disappeared that neither at home nor abroad was the TYLER administration able to effect a loan to the miserable extent of $10,000,000." Anti-Democracy gave us the tariff of 1842, by means of which the country was once again, in the short period of five years, carried upward to that admirable position in which it had stood in 1832. So great was the change then produced in the South, just when, by the tariff of 1846, the axe had been laid to the root of the cotton manufacture and of Southern prosperity—that the editor of the Charleston *Mercury* asserted that "within ten years the South would have ceased to export raw cotton." On this point Mr. CAREY says:

Had the protective policy of that period been maintained, had the tariff of 1842 been allowed to continue in existence, the South and Southwest would long ere this have been filled with factories and furnaces; land would have trebled in increased value; the negro would gradually and quietly, with profit to all, have been working his way steadily toward freedom, and there would have been no rebellion.

Following up this train of argument, he proceeds to show how, true to its constructive instincts, the Republican party has for fifteen years been engaged in developing and building up those internal connections by means of which the men of all sections are to be brought into harmonious relations with each other, *while giving* to a domestic commerce the stimulus felt in the world's trade. In like manner, true to its destructive instincts, the Democratic party had no sooner attained supremacy in the lower House of Congress than its committees set to work to tear to pieces all that had thus far been done, presenting a revenue tariff prepared by foreign agents and meant to bring about, once again, the state of things that had so nearly led to the total destruction of that Union by aid of which no less than forty five millions of people had been gathered together into a single nation, enjoying, notwithstanding the present depression, an ease and comfort utterly unknown elsewhere throughout the world.

He transfixes the free trade falsehoods of the National Democratic platform, by citing the fact that our commerce by railroad alone, constituting scarcely a tithe of its total amount, is now given by the highest authority at ten thousand millions of dollars, and that, while in the fourteen free trade years, ending in 1860, their amount was $3,400,000,000, in the fourteen years of protection that have just closed it was $6,-000,000,000. The last three free trade years gave a total of $920,000,000. The last threeof the protectionist years give $1,985,000,000, being more than 100 per cent. increase, accompanied by a growth of population not exceeding fifty per cent. These statistics furnish sufficient proof of the fact that it is to Republican legislation the country stands indebted for the gigantic proportions to which our domestic commerce has attained, and on which our growing foreign commerce rests—a foundation upon whose upheaval the party of destruction now is bent, absurdly believing that the superstructure would thereafter stand undisturbed. The letters in question deserve the careful consideration of every farmer, mechanic and business man in the country.

MR. HEWITT, of New York, in his speech in Congress in favor of TILDEN, in answer to the telling speech of KASSON, said that since 1860 "TILDEN never had any friendship for or association with Tweed." Yet in that very year he addressed him-self to TWEED as "very truly, your friend," and on April 4, 1870, he addressed the following remarks to WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, on the Charter Amendment:

"I came here, sir (to Tweed, Chairman), to aid no party, nor to injure any party man. And let me say here that I have no feelings of unkindness to any human being. TO YOURSELF, MR. CHAIRMAN (TWEED), I AM UNCONSCIOUS OF EVER HAVING ENTERTAINED AN UNKIND FEELING."

This is a direct contradiction of HEWITT; and the contradiction is so flat that it is equivalent to saying that Mr. HEWITT lies, "not to put too fine a point upon it, as Mr. MICAWBER would say. The fact is that TILDEN trained with TWEED until the latter was run out of New York, and all the HEWITTS in the world cannot change the record.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, D.D., editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, returned home on Saturday from a three months' tour in Europe, which embraced the principal points of interest in that interesting quarter of the world. Dr. CLARK was accredited as "fraternal messenger" from the Methodist Churches of this country to those of the Old World, and the thorough heartiness of the reception everywhere accorded him, the deep enthusiasm which his vivid addresses everywhere evoked, and the fact that a number of these have, by special vote of the influential bodies before which they were delivered, been incorporated into their permanent denominational literature, are a sufficient attestation of the enduring value and vitality of his labors in those far fields. His progress was everywhere a succession of the best triumphs, each larger than the last. He is welcomed home to his manifold spheres of activity by many thousands of true and trusted friends.

THE President's order relative to the prevention of fraud and intimidation at the ballot-box in the South gives renewed confidence to Southern Republicans. They had looked forward despondently to the coming election, every indication pointing to a Democratic victory in most localities. The leaders of the latter party had openly avowed that they would carry the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and that the "shotgun" policy would be employed in South Carolina to defeat the Republicans in that State. The order of the President directing that troops be so placed as to afford protection to the colored people has revived hope among all the Southern Republicans, and it is confidently believed that four of the Southern States will give Republican majorities if a fair and free election is obtained.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Adirondack Mountains are all aflame with forest fires.

A suggestion to Republicans: In Union there is strength.

John Shotfast, of Arkansas, is dead. The other man shot faster.

Detroit has a place called "Jackass Alley" which is full of red-hot Democrats.

There were seventy-six sailing vessels and twelve steamships lost during the month of July.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm is in Leipzig, but that doesn't prevent her settling the Indian question.

Novel. One hundred and fifty stone masons in New York city have been engaged to go to Scotland.

To-morrow the amateur oarsmen of the United States will hold their annual regatta on the Schuylkill river.

There is a disagreement between Florence and Woolf, author of the "Mighty Dollar," as to the question of royalty.

Throughout the country the expectation seems to be general that about the first of September trade will take a fresh start.

In the Adirondack region, in the season when it is unlawful to kill deer, people breakfast on the steak of mountain sheep.

New York city is now sweating under an enormous weight of peaches, melons, counterfeit half dollars and rotten telegraph poles.

The state of trade in Old England and New England shows a very slight improvement. We trust it is but the beginning of the end.

And now the cocoons have cornered the market. The silk worms have struck. They have concluded that production does not pay.

All the waiters at the White mountain hotels are college students. Euclid removes your plate, and Archimides hastens the dessert.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to children, to prevent the present barbarous system of spelling being inflicted upon them, is mooted.

Five per cent. premium is now charged by brokers for trade dollars, which, a few weeks ago, were selling in large quantities at one per cent. discount.

Look out for counterfeit half-dollars—silver. A lot of them have been run out in Baltimore. They are dated 1853, 1875 and 1876, and are light weight.

There is a church in Kentucky which is so out of temper over Scott Lord's resolution of Congress that it won't suffer its members to repeat the Lord's prayer.

Wagnerism, Neibelungenism, and all the melodious isms which characterize the "music of the future," are now triumphant, and a new era is open to opera writers.

The summer vacation is rapidly coming to a close, and tanned school children and school teachers are looking ominously forward to the time when trouble commences.

Imperfect silkworm eggs have caused the uprooting of the mulberry plantations of California and the conversion of the cocooneries to other purposes. Silk is dead there.

Chinese immigration is rapidly falling off on the Pacific slope, according to the latest returns from that quarter. The several steamers arriving lately have not averaged 200 each.

Chicago papers seem to be practicing the policy of underrating the Centennial, for the purpose of dissuading Western and Northern merchants from coming East for their fall supplies.

In no department of productive industry has the general depression of business been felt more severely than in the manufacture of building materials generally, and of bricks in particular.

A new religious sect, the doctrines of which remain secret, is spreading in Japan. The new faith is said to resemble neither Christianity, Mohammedanism nor any form of Japanese religion.

Several prominent Eastern dry goods houses have discontinued importing fashionable goods for the approaching winter season, fearing that there will be no demand, owing to hard times.

The State surveys in the Adrondacks have determined that three of the peaks exceed 5,000 feet in altitude. Tahawus, or Marcy, is 5,400, McIntyre 5,200 and Haystack barely above the 5,000 mark.

The railroad war is nearing its end. Its long continuance has had a paralyzing effect on the roads, and they desire to come to some sort of agreement. Yet, when they do, peace will not be maintained six months.

The forthcoming September number of the *International Review* promises a discussion of the "English Labor Question" by Thomas Brassey, M. P., the Radical leader in the British Parliament and rich capitalist.

The Centennials of four revolutionary battles are yet to come this year—the battle of Long Island, August 27; of Harlem Plains, September 16; of White Plains, October 28, all more or less disastrous to the patriots; and lastly the successful battle of Trenton, December 27.

The advanced price of raw silks, first noted in foreign markets, has extended through the different grades of the manufactured product, beginning with sewing silk and twist, on which the least labor is expended, until now the foreign imported article is equally affected.

The Lake Superior copper mines, after passing through all the phases of a speculative existence, during which plethoric fortunes were lost and won through the sudden mutations of the stock market, have finally settled down to work, and to earn, if possible, a dividend for their stockholders.

PERSONAL.

Frank W. Palmer has retired from the position of editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and is succeeded by G. A. Pierce, one of the associates.

A curious book is about to be published. It was written by a Chinese mandarin, and records his impressions during a visit to England. Its title is "A Chim Lee on the Civilization of the Western Barbarians."

The six Fenian convicts who recently escaped from the British penal colony at New South Wales, Australia, in a passing vessel, reached New York on Saturday morning, and were received with great *eclat* by the Fenians there.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* reports the following extraordinary freak of nature and vouches for its truth: Mrs. Fannie Hall, of Walker county, Georgia, near Pond Springs, recently gave birth to a child with two heads, one red and one black, two back bones, two hearts and two stomachs, three arms and four hands and two legs. Dr. Price, the attending physician, says it was two children from the waist up, and one from there down.

Achmed Aga is the name of the Turkish monster who butchered nearly eight thousand innocent men, women and children living in the town of Batok, in Bulgaria. The description given of the scene by English eye-witnesses is simply appalling. What a reflection is it upon humanity and civilization that a nation like England, having the power to stay the bloody work, should wrap herself in the meshes of diplomacy and supinely contemplate such atrocities.

Mr. William E. Robertson, for many years one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, will shortly publish a book on the origin and source of the American people, in which he will endeavor to show that Irishmen and their descendants do not form a decided and overwhelming majority of our population, that the Irish element has been foremost and truest in the American army and navy, in the pulpit, at the bar, on the bench, in medicine, on the press, the stage, in art, invention, discovery, literature, legislation, commerce, science, music, architecture, schools, colleges and public works. Will nobody say a good word for the Americans?

A very graceful act has lately been done by James Russell Lowell. As will be remembered, his Centennial ode concludes with an eloquent tribute to Virginia, "Mother of States." A Virginia gentleman wrote to the poet, asking for a transcript of these lines, to be suspended in the library of the State. Mr. Lowell promptly replied, and not only transcribed the concluding verses with his own hand, but had them handsomely framed and forwarded them, free of charge, to the State. Accompanying the gift was a letter, which, it is said, "evidenced the same affectionate and patriotic spirit which breathes through every line of the verses." It is further added by the Richmond *Enquirer*, which furnishes the above facts, that "not content with this gift to the library, he promises to send a photograph of the elm under which Washington stood when he took command of the army, framed in its own wood."

CLIFTON SPRINGS.

A New Departure in Educational Institutions—A Female College where Physical Needs are Recognized—Dr. Foster's New Plan of Education.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., August 18, 1876.

The atmosphere of this pleasant resort seems favorable to projects for the benefit and improvement of the race. The work of Dr. Foster in connection with his sanitaria in here has been so widely known for years past that we hardly need say anything with reference to that excellent institution. But Dr. Foster's mind seems perpetually to be planning schemes of reform, and he is now engaged in the inception of a project which attracts and deserves public attention and sympathy.

The deficiencies and needs of the various plans of female education in this country have been for some time objects of earnest and anxious inquiry. The old superficial methods by which young women were sent out as "finished" scholars with a parrot-like knowledge of a little French and music, and utterly without solid training in habits of thought or methods of culture, was never satisfactory to those who seriously considered the subject. Parrots are well enough in their places, but their fulfillment of the duties of the wives and mothers of our best society is not likely to be very satisfactory. Such schools as Vassar and Wellesley have been planned to meet this deficiency, and have received the acknowledgement they deserve for their success in establishing an elevated standard of culture in female education. But the usefulness of these colleges has in some cases met with a drawback from the tax which the rigor of their studies has imposed upon girls of delicate health and sensitive minds. In this particular a need remains to be supplied, and Dr. Foster's new departure in female education is based upon the existence of that requirement. I am informed that before Dr. E. H. Clarke agitated the public mind, with so much success, on the danger of overtasking girls, Dr. Foster had observed that a great number of the female patients at his Sanitarium here, were overworked and broken down school-girls, and had determined to establish a means of educating young women without the strain of most of our first-class schools. The outgrowth of that determination is a school which opens next month.

Now I do not understand that this reform means that girls and women must lower their standard of attainments, but rather that they must take a longer time to reach the standard, or be satisfied with knowing fewer things thoroughly. Are we not too much inclined to aim at being crammed with facts which we store away for use, and thus let our minds become invisible scrap books, furnishing us with apt quotations, epigrams and anecdotes as the occasion requires? Or do we not aim at being skilled in mathematics, science or the languages, not so much for practical advantage as for the reputation of being so skilled. A person so educated must feel very much like a hand-organ or music box performing out machine-made knowledge or information, wit, humor, epigrams or sentiment, as outside influences may determine or occasion allows.

Any school that develops a young girl to make an even development of mind and body, and by showing her the true relations of things, enables her to form right judgments, showing her that she has other duties than merely to shine in society as an ornament, deserves the support of all good and thoughtful persons. It does seem as if this school at Clifton must be able to accomplish just these things.

The plan has been to found a college for young women that shall vie with Vassar in scholastic attainments, and exceed it in usefulness, because health is considered of as much importance as attainments. It promises to afford the same opportunities for special courses of study that Wellesley gives, but makes gymnastics take the place of manual labor, and provides means of assisting such worthy young persons as cannot delay the cost of education for themselves. Owing to the peculiar financial condition of the country for the last two years it has not seemed best to erect the handsome and costly building planned for this purpose, though extensive grounds have been purchased. Not waiting, however, for the building, the school will be opened this fall in a new and handsomely furnished hotel, not far from the Sanitarium, giving to many girls the opportunity of enjoying at once the reform which is so much needed.

In the plan on which the institution is conducted a broad and elastic method is promised, recognizing differences in mental capability and physical endurance. The system contemplates a thorough course of study, mental training and self-discipline—such as will produce high culture, and at the same time be promotive of health by the full observance of physical law. It is not intended as a school for invalids; but if there should be those among its students who lack health and strength for full work, as there are in every collegiate institution, they will be able to care for their health and develop their mental training only as their physical strength will permit. The Sanatarium will be very advantageous in case of sickness; no public examinations will be allowed to excite the nervous or overtask the weak, and the whole plan will be carried out with reference to the individual idea of health and soundness in the physical, mental and moral development of the pupil.

The plans for the school are fully completed, and the year will commence on the 13th of September under the care of an able and conscientious corps of instructors. Dr. Foster, who has made this project the cherished and carefully studied purpose of many years, will supervise the institution, and give his valuable personal care and personal attention to the students. Dr. George Loomis, a well-known educator, will have the government of the school. Miss Anna E. Watkins, who has had large and favorable knowledge for many years as a teacher in Pittsburgh, will take the position of Lady Principal. The course comprises a liberal and thorough education in the classics, as well as scientific and philosophical studies.

The public will watch with interest the progress made by this institution. If it can fulfill the promise with which it starts out, that of combining a thorough culture with physical health, and endowing the future wives and mothers of America with the *mens sana in sano corpore* so much needed by the great mass of the women of this nation, it will deservedly take its place as one of the grandest and most beneficial public institutions of the nation. Its prospects for attaining that position are very encouraging, and every one will bid Dr. Foster a hearty God-speed in his noble effort for the public welfare.

TROIS ETOILES.

THE *Republic* magazine for June has been received. It is filled with valuable information which should be in the hands of all candid citizens. As we are on the eve of one of the most important political campaigns of our history, it is essential that those who take part in the canvass should be thoroughly posted on the great questions that are to be discussed. To all such this magazine is indispensable. As a text book, as to the private citizen who desires to form an opinion on the issues of the hour, and to reflect it by his vote, the *Republic* is invaluable. Among many excellent articles in the June number we note the following: The Work of the Patent Office; The Church, the State and the Public Schools; The Truth of History and the Horrors of Andersonville; Southern Judicial Ku-Kluxism; Congressional Investigations; Domestic Commerce. Send $2 for one year's subscription to *Republic* Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

The scent of the valerian will keep roseBugs away. Set some roots near your grape vines and rosebushes this coming fall.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their Record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publishers' *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having numerous orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, revives the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wanta good appetite?
Do You want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations of Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send Plan and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and materials, made to order, in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.
A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Alleghny City.

For the Centennial
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES.
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.
MWF

R. H. PALMER & CO,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ALONZO INSKEEP, late of the firm of A. Inskeep & Co., of Allegheny county, Bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 9TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
M

DRY GOODS.
1876. Establishe
SATURDAY, d 23 Years
AUGUST 19.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Alleg heny, Pa.
SPECIAL NOTICE—For the have farther added to our ve amply repay. Everything at accommodation of our patrons ry full stock some very spe extremely low figures. De and others visiting our Exposi cial attractions and bargains, partments all very full and tion, which opens to-day, we of which an examination will complete.
Department A.
AT 23 CENTS,
An extra good bargain in newest and most desirable shades in extra weight and finest Poplins, sold formerly at 33c. New Tycoon Repps and Fancy Plaids, in a very choice line of new styles.
DRESS GOODS.
At 15c, Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 20c, Black Striped Grenadines—extra bargain.
CASHMERES.
At 45c, Black and Colored Cashmeres—very cheap.
Fine Colored Cashmeres in newest colors, at very low prices.
NEW SILKS.
Best value in Black and Colored Silks, Fancy and Mourning Silks, Checked and Striped Silks, Brocade Silks, &c., all at our usual very low prices.
SACQUINGS, &c.
Ladies' Cloths, Ladies' Sacquings, Flannels, plain and barred, Brocades, Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres, Repps, Delaines, Velvets, Velveteens, Lasting, Percales, Cassimeres, Jeans, Fine Cloths, Docskins, &c.
Department B.
MUSLINS, &c.
Greatest reductions in prices of Muslins, Sheetings, &c. Sheetings at 4½, 5 and 5½c; 37-inch Muslin at 6c, very heavy; at 7½c, 8, 8½, 9½ and 10c. Sheetings, Bleached Muslin, 7-8 at 6c, 4-4 at 7c, soft finish at 8c; Longcloths and Fruit-of-Loom at 10c.
Pickings reduced to 10 and 12½c; Feather Tickings at 15c; Bed Checks at 12½c, or 9 yards for $1; Cheviots at 10, 11 and 12½c, or 9 yards for $1.
TABLE CLOTHS.
Tabling at 25, 28 and 30c; very fine Tabling at 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c; Red Tabling at 62½, 75, 87½c and $1. Loom Linen at 33c, very great bargain; Loom Linen at 50

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 19, 1876.

The close of the week in monetary affairs affords no room for extended comment. The oft-repeated report of dullness and stagnation are especially descriptive of the present condition of affairs, and the week just closed was perhaps more signally marked by those undesirable qualities than any of its immediate predecessors. Money is over-abundant, discounts easy, bank notes and exchange about equally abundant, and fractional currency and small change still rather scarce. In local stocks and securities we find nothing to note, except a quotation from Philadelphia of city of Pittsburgh water-loan seven per cent. bonds at 110. The clearing house report shows a decided falling off in the volume of business done through that institution. The report of operations for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances
August 14	$905,070 19	
August 15	584,769 93	115,948 66
August 16	565,894 98	107,306 30
August 17	688,165 46	148,486 19
August 18	627,957 48	108,226 27
August 19	724,683 21	182,807 27
Total	$4,114,681 25	$830,941 64
Week ending August 12	4,788,919 10	$1,120,843 97
Week ending August 5	4,788,143 96	$898,635 09
Week ending July 29	4,259,020 07	933,752 73
Week ending July 22	4,043,820 69	863,594 25
Week ending July 15	4,200,030 35	890,487 85
Week ending July 8	4,175,776 44	870,522 91
Week ending July 1	4,355,796 41	885,232 92
Week ending June 24	3,957,559 68	798,196 01
Week ending June 17	4,434,982 31	26,005,035 24
Total, 1876 to date	141,145,778 02	26,406,812 54
Total, 1875 to date	135,388,344 21	

—The New York *Economist* calls attention to the practice of loaning and borrowing money between merchants on the street, and its treatment by the bankrupt laws. Formerly this practice was so common as to be of daily occurrence, but so high was the sense of honor between the parties thus contracting that under no circumstances was the lender concerned as to the return of the entire amount with interest and costs at court, if it was necessary to employ legal measures to enforce the payment. The New York State law supplied and provided for the reimbursements of such parties, and respectable claims of this character were held as preferred claims by merchandise creditors, were the entire assets absorbed in payment. The Bankrupt law changed this status of loans, and, as the *Economist* contends, at every step has lowered the standard of commercial morals and honor to a surprising degree. That journal says:

> We are drawn into making these remarks by the exhibit of loans from creditor firms and friends by the bankrupt banker & Co. In several of these cases the loans were the result of friendship, through a long series of years, and in one or two instances are of the most aggravated character. In the sense of honor which "is recognized by men and merchants in individual affairs is to be sacrificed to the end that these may be saved a small dividend to merchandise creditors, it is high time that the new code of morals be publicly announced, as with the fact established that borrowed money must take the chances with merchandise, that no sense of honor that would enable a friend or creditor to come to the rescue of a debtor, must be forever buried, the fact remaining that the cessation of merchant dealing a debtor can, places the applicant under a degree of suspicion as to motives and honesty, that will be increased or diminished according to commercial position. The way-ways of business, we are sorry to state, are such to deprive us of the tenets of business, but let it not be said that while thousands fall in the battle fields to uphold the honor of our nation, the stay-at-homes were as efficient work-rs in diving a law to undermine the most honorable of honest claims—borrowed money or debts of honor. It will not do, and at whatever sacrifice, borrowed money must be paid in full, or the commercial structure must establish a code of procedure that will be to the detriment of debtor and creditor alike. Act quickly upon our suggestions, remembering that: "Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

—The statement of averages of the New York associated banks for the past week, shows a reduction in surplus reserve of $1,130,375, the banks now holding about $21,000,000 lawful money above the legal requirement. The principal changes are reductions of $1,218,600 in specie and $1,098,900 in legal tender notes; both changes were in part if not entirely caused by the Treasury operations in connection with the sale of $4,000,000 5 per cent. bonds belonging to the Alabama indemnity fund and to this conversion of the gold received therefor with legal tender notes, the proceeds having been transferred from the banks to the Treasury. By reason of this Treasury distribution of the market the movement does not balance, the reduction in deposits being about one-third of what it should be to make the statement balance.

The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the last two weeks:

	August 12.	August 19.	Differences.
Loans	$203,075,800	$202,339,100	Inc. $ 263,300
Specie	21,092,800	19,873,400	Dec. 1,218,600
Legal tenders	58,083,200	57,584,300	Dec. 1,098,900
Deposits	226,515,100	225,008,000	Dec. 508,300
Circulation	18,273,900	14,714,600	Dec. 559,300
Reserve required	79,750,200	77,457,709	Dec. 2,317,533
Reserve required	56,628,775	56,501,650	
Excess	23,146,425	20,956,050	Dec. 2,191,375

—Telegraphic advices from New York report the following financial intelligence:

The Treasury now holds $237,235,850 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation and $18,722,600 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $99,000; total United States bonds on deposit, $237,235,850. Bonds withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $373,0 0; national bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $225,576,631; gold notes, $2,042,000.

Receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$1,260,000	$ 95,000
Boston	1,000,000	1,288,000
Philadelphia	128,000	401,000
Chicago	187,000	75,000
Cincinnati	37,000	34,000
Miscellaneous	698,000	1,622,000
Total	$3,160,000	$4,471,000

The receipts of currency to-day were $595,000. The interval of receipts to-day were $295,283 65 and the customs receipts $499,496 00. The following is a statement of the balances held to-day at the Treasury at the close of business: Currency, $12,572,445 50; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $3,000,000; gold, including $9,541,900 in coin certificates, $61,195,033 31; outstanding legal tenders, $369,619,228.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 18 Sixth street:

August 19, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119¾	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	117¾	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	119¾	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	120	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121	121	....	....	....	....
10-40's	116¾	116¾	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	119¾	119¾	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	126¾	126¾	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	12	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	24⅜	....	....	....	....	24
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	110	....	....	111	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	93¾	....	....	94	....	....
American Express	61¾	....	....	61¾	....	....
United States Express	66¾	....	....	66¾	....	....
New York Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	10¾	....	....	....	....	10¾
Michigan Central	41	40¾	41	40¾	41	40¾
Michigan Southern	53⅜	53¾	....	53¾	53¾	53¾
Illinois Central	92	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	38¾	....	....	38¾	....	38¾
Do. preferred	69¾	....	....	69	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	....	....	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¼
St. Paul common	36¾	....	....	36¾	....	36¾
Do. preferred	65	....	....	65	....	65
Fort Wayne	102	....	....	102	....	....
Ohio & Missis-ippi	13¾	....	....	13¾	....	13¾
Uni n Pacific	65	....	....	65	....	65
Harlem	127	....	....	127	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	11	....	....	11	....	11
Atlantic & Pac., pre	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	17¾	....	17	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C	3¾	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	5	....	....	5	....	....
South Carolinas, Apl	7	....	....	7	....	....
South Carolinas, July	7	....	....	7	....	....
Missouri 6's	102	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	49¾	....
Reading	44¾	44¾	....
United Cos. of N. J	139½	....	....
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	10¾	10¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	56¾
Allegheny Valley	10¼	....	....
Central Transportation	11¾	11¾	....
Empire Transportation	50	....	....
P., C. & St. L., m. b	81¾	82	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Money closed easy at 1@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $576,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000. Clearings $32,060,000. Sterling dull at 487@489.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 110¾, all the sales of the day being made at 110¾@110¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. There is a steady inquiry for railroad bonds for investment, and full prices are generally current. State bonds quiet and unchanged. The stock market was steady at the opening, and Michigan Central, New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced ½@¾ per cent. Subsequently, however, prices declined ¼@1¾ per cent., the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which fell off from 85¾ to 84¾. New Jersey Central declines from 66 to 59¾. Michigan Central from 41¾ to 40¾. Lake Shore from 53¾ to 53⅜. St. Paul preferred from 68¾ to 68¾ and Western Union from 71¾ to 71¾. At the market was firmer and prices showed a recovery of ¼@¾ per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 92¾; Michigan Central to 41; St. Paul preferred to 69¾; Western Union to 71¾ and Lake Shore to 53¾. Subsequent fluctuations during the afternoon were only ¼@¾ per cent., and call for no special comment. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were 141,145 shares, as follows: Lake Shore 4,200, St. Paul 4,900, Western Union 5,900, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 17,600 New Jersey Central 32,500 and Michigan Southern 5,600. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Rock Island	107¾
Quicksilver	12	Do. Pacific	106¾
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	68¾
Pacific Mail	24	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	9¾	Do. preferred	6
Do. preferred	24	Ft. Wayne	103¾
Adams Express	111	Terre Haute	6
Wells-Fargo Express	93¾	Do. preferred	15¾
American Express	61¾	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	66¾	Do. preferred	120
New York Central	100¾	Ohio & Mississippi	13¾
Erie	10¾	Illinois Central	92¾
Do. preferred	26	Atlantic & P. Tel	14¾
Harlem	127	Atlantic & Pacific	5¾
Do. preferred	132	Missouri Pacific	95
Michigan Central	41	Indiana & P. Joint	64
Panama	130	Indiana Central	8
Lake Shore	53¾	Burlington & Q	120¾
Illinois Central	92¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	11¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Do. preferred	18
North Western	38¾	Union Pacific stock	65¾
Do. preferred	69¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
C., C. & I	3¾	Do. land grants	94¾
N. J. Central	59¾	Do. sink g fu'd bds	95¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U.S. coupons, 1881	119¾	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1865	114¾	10-40's, registered	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new	114¾	10-40's, coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	126¾
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	48½	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, August 19, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 107; new 5's, 107¾; Illinois Central securities—New York Central 97; Erie 13; do preferred 31.

Business at the Stock Exchange has been very inactive during the week. English funds have shown a dullness, and home railways, despite some rather favorable traffic returns, have been flat. In the foreign markets a majority of the movements have been upward, although the best prices of the week were not maintained to the close. Yesterday American were very firm, both Erie Railway shares and Governments showing an advance. The market to-day is very quiet, and the changes few and unimportant.

Private advices received from Lisbon announces that the Government has issued a decree for the suspension of all engagements for two months; consequently the financial crisis is considered over. This arrangement gives embarrassed banking institutions time to determine what course to adopt. Liquidation, however, seems unavoidable in many cases.

LISBON, August 19.—In consequence of the financial crisis there was a general run on the banks here yesterday, and they were compelled to close their doors. Several will suspend payment. The Bank of Portugal is also closed. All the succeeding banks have assets in excess of liabilities. The present embarrassment is solely due to the scarcity of silver coin, supplies of which are expected from London, and it is thought that on its arrival the crisis will terminate. It is expected that an official decree will be published to-morrow granting a delay of two months for the payment of commercial bills.

PARIS, August 19.—Rentes 106 francs 59 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 19.—United States bonds —New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Gold 110¼. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 543.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 19, 1876.

The close of the week in business circles was not very decidedly marked by any new features although in one or two respects the market seems to have taken a turn for the better. The volume of business is perhaps a little increased but remains somewhat below the average of a fair activity. This is especially the case in grain, produce, provisions and groceries, as the most active staples in these lines do not show more than a moderate activity while others remain decidedly flat and lifeless. In petroleum a strength and buoyancy of values, and activity of demand, continue, which is surprising even to the most sanguine, and gives rise to hopes of the return of the halcyon days of "five-dollar oil." The dry-goods, boots and shoes, and kindred lines of jobbing trade have also developed considerable briskness and while low values are the almost universal rule bid fair to have an active fall trade, Other lines remain in the former condition of quiet and steadiness, with the exception of the iron trade which presents a rather unsatisfactory outlook at present. The Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

> The reports which come from the country though still dwelling upon merchant men favorable for a fair trade during the autumn season. Stocks of goods everywhere in the country are not light, and with the most favorable prospects, even on an economical scale of expenditure, will be quite sufficient to meet the demands which they have imposed upon themselves during the past year or two. There is an unreflected and speculative element in nothing to be found in the markets of leading articles which would justify the expectation of a large advance in prices of any of the articles of prime necessity or of luxury, so that a steady course of the markets, which is tantamount favorable to a pro-perous trade, is anticipated, and purchases will be made with caution, and in large quantities as any one time, so that an even and steady course of trade will be the result. A large number of failures during the past three years has greatly reduced the number of country merchants, and most of those now in business are in a solvent condition, although their profits will not be as large as they were accustomed to make in tim s past, they will have less competition with which to contend, will be able, with careful manage ment, to make somet hing and to feel that they are better in business to support the good crops of all the cereals, and while prices will doubtless rule low in exchange for the most of our products will in most instances be as great as it has been. For instance, a bushel of wheat at 90c will buy as many yards of calico at 7½c per yard as it would three years ago with wheat at $1 for and calico at 10c. The question is not what is less and the profit on the print is less, but the result to the producer of the wheat who is the consumer of the cloth is the same. The merchant and the manufacturer make less money, but the farmer is no worse off. The same principle runs through the whole course of trade. The farmer has been obliged to sell his wool this year at lower prices than he has accepted for many years, but he obtains compensation in being able to buy woolen goods at even a greater relative reduction in price. His corn, if the usual prospect of the crop holds good until the harvest, will not bring a large money return, but it will probably buy as much and most of the articles which he consumes as it would three years ago. Low prices do not press as hard upon the farmer as upon the merchant or manufacturer, but the latter also have some compensation in the reduced expenses of living. When business does not yield large profits there is less disposition to speculate, and trade runs on in its natural and even course."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,765
Corn, bus	800
Wheat, bus	1,760
Oats, bus	1,951
Potatoes, bus	170

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	July 29	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 18.
Flour, bbls	7,020	7,053	6,814	7,058
Apples, bbls	295	554	625	433
Cheese, bxs	1,380	1,202	1,957	1,915
Lard, bbls	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197
Wheat, bus	820	9,518	5,783	5,716
Corn, bus	458	2,475	12,744	9,409
Oats, bus	34,403	21,941	11,821	10,833
Butter, pkgs	288	259	277	276
Bacon, lbs	5,547	5,245	19,347	1,717
Bacon, cs	485	405	602	248
Potatoes, bus	2,230	983	1,712	1,069
Hay, bales	180	65	455	701

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market remains rather quiet with receipts only a light average, and business rather slack. Prices are steady on wheat and oats but rather weak on corn. Wheat is in moderate demand for prime sound qualities. We quote new winter at $1 14@1 16 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Spring wheats rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 % bushel for prime Indiana red winter; $1 40@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania. Corn is in liberal supply and rather easy prices having a downward tendency. We quote shelled at 66@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 58@56c for Ohio do; 52@54c for high mixed; 51@52c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 47@54c for prime yellow; 54@52c for mix d. Oats are rather scarce and prices are somewhat firmer though not quotable higher. We quote new Ohio and Pennsylvania at 29@30c for white; 27@28c for mixed. Old oats are quoted as follows: Mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 29@30c; white do 31@32c; Western white 32@33c; Rye is in nominal request at 60@62c ₩ bushel, with no demand. Jobbing sales rule 5@10c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the under-mention ed dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Aug. 7	7,593,326	6,628,041	2,419,708	529,454	355,003
Aug. 5	8,765,971	6,685,993	2,907,420	502,443	366,213
July 29	8,979,189	6,454,995	2,903,743	502,443	366,213
July 22	9,059,692	7,594,221	4,066,144	555,702	382,551
July 15	9,136,343	7,977,403	4,257,265	555,702	382,551
July 8	9,216,168	7,851,132	3,846,949	538,439	285,087
July 1	9,295,993	7,724,861	3,436,633	521,176	187,623
June 24	9,122,788	7,839,687	4,179,348	547,331	220,688
June 17	9,185,985	7,857,584	4,179,728	547,331	41,360

FLOUR—The market is rather steadier in sympathy with the advance on spring wheat in Chicago, but the feeling is rather quiet, the disposition being generally to purchase only for immediate requirements and await developments. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off ₩ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska choice patents $5 50@5 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 25; Graham flour $6 50@7 25; cornmeal $2 ₩ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The market continued rather weak and depressed. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $14 00@15 00 per ton No. 2 $12 00@13 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Loose hay in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₩ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $ 3 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce

APPLES—The market continues dull and depressed, receipts being liberal, while the demand is not very active even at present low prices. Prices are easy and unchanged at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market has developed considerable strength under the influence of the cooler weather, and as the stock of choice solid packed is very small, an advance or 1@2c is quotable on that quality. Low grades are still slow of sale, but the stock of those grades is somewhat reduced, and fancy creamery will continue in good demand. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 28@30c; choice solid packed at 17@18c; prime 13@16c.

CHEESE—Receipts have been quite free for the past week, amounting to 1,915 boxes. The demand has been very active and the market has stiffened up 1@2c on prime factory grades. We quote the jobbing prices from Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

EGGS—The market is very quiet and easy without any quotable change. We quote strictly fresh at 11@12c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots for other qualities, 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—There was a moderately active market, with supply and demand about nearly balanced on most fruits; but as usual some lots were to be had at low prices to close out consignments of fruit that would not keep over Sunday. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were sold in some volume at $2 00@2 50 per bbl. Grapes ruled at $1 50@2 00 per box. Water melons were easy at $12 00@15 00 per hundred. Plums are higher at $2 00@2 25 per box.

HIDES—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₩ lb; new California 25c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ₩ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market is about steady with business quite sluggish. We quote at $1 25@1 50 per barrel for prime Early Rose; 50@$1 00 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 50@60c ₩ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply and lower. We quote at $4 50 ₩ barrel for Jerseys and $3 00@3 50 for Baltimores; Jerseys $5 00@5 50.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00 per bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is rather easy, under a fair demand, at $2 50@2 75 per bushel. Clover receipts, at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bushel, with no demand. Flaxseed is quiet with a light supply, and prices are firm at $1 00@1 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand is falling off slightly which is not altogether unexpected by dealers, who look for a rather light trade between this and the close of the month. Prices remain easy but quotations are maintained in all material respects. Receipts are rather light.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₩ pound; short rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firmer at 13¼c ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed, 13¾c ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured uncanvassed; Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 12c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firmer at 13c. Smoked tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $5 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was weak and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¼c ₩ lb; in half barrels 13c ₩ lb; in buckets 13¼c ₩ lb; in 5 lb caddies 14c ₩ lb; in 3 lb caddies 14½c ₩ lb; in 2 lb cans 15c ₩ lb; in 5 lb pails 14¾c ₩ lb; in 3 lb pails 14¾c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is weak and lower. We quote extra No. 1 at 75@76c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Showed a downward tendency, with light business at $20 00@20 50 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₩ lb; country do 7½@8c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

Only a moderate trade is reported in the leading staples, and the market is generally about the condition previously described. Sugars and coffees are firm but sales are still made at former figures, which are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	22 c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11⅝c
Prime Rio	21 c	No. extra C	10¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Mocha	25@26 c	Franklin, B	11¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Crushed	12 c
50 grades do, 24	@24½c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk 21	@25½c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	35c	*Molasses.*	₩ gal.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25c@41 00	Good	50@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 50	Ex. white barrels	70@72c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy	50c@ 75	*Rice.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ₩ box	4 25
Choice Car'la	64@77	Castile soap, ₩ box	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 75
Rangoon	6 c	German mottled do	4 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₩ lb	9 c
Starch.		Do. Buffalo	8 c
Pearl	9½@	California, ₩ box	4 50
Silver gloss	9@c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¼@10½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	5½@ c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb papers	6 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb in 5 papers	6½c
Pimento	12 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Stearine	10@11 c
Pepper	20 c	Adamantine	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Split Labrador	
mackerel	$25 00	Herring	8 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Lake Herring	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	11 50	Lge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	10 00	fish, ₩ lb	6¼
Large No. 3, large	10 00	Scaled herrings	15
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₩ lb	12½
Whitefish	5 25	No. 1 Herring	3½
Trout	4 50	Pickled herrings	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₩ box, $2 75@3 00; Valentias, new, 10c ₩ lb; Sultanas 16c. Dates 9½@9½c ₩ lb. Currants—Vostizzas 7½c. Figs 12½@15c. Prunes 6@8c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Tarragona 25c; do Jordan 24c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $8 50. Oranges are firmer at $7 50@8 00. Pecan nuts ₩ lb 9@11c.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green corn at $1 30@1 40; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 90; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do $2 25; blackberries do $1 30; tomatoes 2 lb cans per doz, $2 12½@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Dry Goods.

The dry goods houses report a moderately active jobbing trade in the leading makes of seasonable goods, and the prospects for the fall trade are favorable. We note some revision in the prices but not more than in any direction. Prices current are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A	36	Nonatook	4-4 7c
Penn Mill	4-4 8	Newbury	36 6¼
Eagle No. 1	36 7	Pocasset	36 6¼
Masonville	36 7	Lacoola B	36 7¼
Magnolia	36 6¼	Lacoola O	40 7½
Wamsutta	36 7½	Lacoola	4-4 6¼
Conestoga A	39 6	Lacoona	10-4 23½
Conestoga	42 8¾	Wamsutta	40 11
Chipewa C	28 5	Juniata B, fine	3-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commowth O	27	Longdale	36 10¼
Suffolk L	36 7¾	Fruit of Loom	36 10¼
Sharon	36 7¾	Fruit of Loom	36 10¾
Red Bank	36 7½	Bay Mill	36 11¼
Pocahlas	36 7¾	Vol	36 11¼
Blackstone	36 9	Wamsutta	36 13
White Rock	36 10	Wamsutta	40 15
Poeahontas	36 9	Pepperell	9-4 25
Hill	36 9½	Pepperell	10-4 30

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	10¼	White	10
Glasgow	9¼	Eagle	7¾

CHECKS AND STRIPES.

Hartcloth cheviots	6¾	Oriental	6
Cochceo	6	Sprague's	5¾
Merrimac	6	American	6
Anchor	6	Allen	6

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7	Cotlental faney	7
Hamilton fa'cy	7	Cocheco faney	7
Garner fancy	6¾	Hartel	6
Amoskeag fa'cy	7	Berlin solid	6¾
Richmond	7	Simpson's black	6¾
Merrimac	7	" fast black	6¾
American fancy	7	" mourning	6¾
Southbridge	7		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8 9	Thorndike	7-8 10
Conestoga A A	7-8 10	Portsmouth	7-8 15
Conestoga C T	4-4 12½	Portsmouth	4-4 15
" gold'n'hl	4-4 15	Whittaker	7-8 25
" prem. A	4-4 18	Whittaker	4-4 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	20	Colored carp't ch'n	20
fine	22	fine	20
Cot'n bat 10@12	@16@18	Cotton twine	22

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 19.—The print market continued very active and strong, with an upward tendency and very few sales at exceptionally light. Cotton goods were in steady request at unchanged prices. Good styles of cheviots are closely sold up. Woolen goods in moderate demand. Dress goods, shawls, skirts and hosiery were severally in steady request.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

August 19.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Receipts Pipe Line.	Exports Penn. R. R. Bbls.	Exports Cent. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, August 14	3,990		10,051
Tuesday, August 15	1,812		4,149
Wednesday, August 16	1,813		4,990
Thursday, August 17	4,563		3,270
Friday, August 18	4,254		4,184
Saturday, August 19	1,334		4,559
Total for week	17,766		31,203
Since January 1	1,025,514	1,264	492,242
To August 19, 1876	1,043,280		525,732
Same time 1875	672,295	4,984	393,526
Same time 1874	1,268,268	101,114	555,6
Same time 1873	1,199,956	37,809	527,852
Same time 1872	774,720	93,440	375,256
Same time 1871	241,643	70,475	377,052
Same time 1870	214,114	96,700	376,048
Same time 1869	80,091	115,491	347,006

BUSINESS—The week's business in petroleum has been signalized by the remarkable strength and activity in the market, an advance of fully 30c on crude, and corresponding improvement in refined, while the specific fly secured on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the values having advanced 15@20c

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 20, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.953	67	78.5	N.	Light.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.973	80	50	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.118	65	88	N.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.015 Highest thermom.. 80
Mean thermom... 69.2 Lowest thermom.. 65

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens Semptember 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

Miners' Strike Ended.

We learn that on Saturday evening an agreement was effected whereby the miners employed at Armstrong's works will resume work immediately. The arrangement is, two and one half cents per bushel, the men to buy goods where they please, and the check weighman to have three days for books.

A Stable Burned.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in a frame stable on Fifty-second street, Eighteenth ward, owned by Mr. Terrence Shields. The Fire Department promptly answered a signal from box 76, but the building and its contents, save a horse and cow, were consumed. A lot of hay, a set of harness, one hundred chickens and some geese were burned. The loss was not heavy. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Robbed in a Saloon.

W. M. Flenniken, a stranger in the city, reported at the Mayor's office yesterday that he had been robbed of thirty dollars at a saloon on Third avenue. Officer McGovern visited the place and, after questioning persons found there, detected a man named Frank McCullough throwing something into a corner. The officer discovered that it was a twenty dollar bill, and thereupon arrested McCullough and placed him in the lock-up for examination by the Mayor.

Pennsylvania Public Schools At the Centennial.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in a very interesting letter on the Educational Exhibit at the Centennial has the following regarding our Pennsylvania schools:

Pennsylvania, in her Educational Building, makes a most satisfactory representation of her work. Four kindergarten classes come first, then the machinery commonly used in her common schools, followed by a complete and representative exhibit from the Pittsburgh High School. Different cities and boroughs set forth their own plans, each differing in detail from all the others. Mr. John Bayne is given up to receipts of Sunday schools; another to the Philadelphia School of Design for women, which ranks as first in the country. Some of the specimens in wood engraving and crayon drawing in this department are equal in softness and delicacy the work of any French technical school. It is a pity, by the way, that the best work done by women, and the proofs of successful careers opening before her, are all, with exceptions to be found outside of the Women's Building.) Pennsylvania gives several representations of her smaller colleges—the institutions which, in this country, rival with the grammar schools or gymnasia in which the young Swede or Prussian is meritoriously fitted for the universities. Her one free scientific and polytechnic school, Lehigh University, makes an exhibit of drawings, plans of bridges, &c., and of practical fashion from the work of the students, which, though diminutive in scale, are quite as satisfactory as for the purposes of the great institution or the gratuitous facilities which it affords to young men to qualify themselves for the work of life by classical training as chemists, civil and mining engineers, metallurgists and physicists of every class. The Polytechnic School of Philadelphia makes a fair exhibit. The public schools of Philadelphia display themselves aloof from those of the State and are unrepresented in the buildings. Our anxious foreigner, should he visit them, will find massive graystone houses set about with patches of flowers and wreathed with the fluttering flags of every nation. Inside the inexorable machinery familiar to most Americans is at work, in which the finished product of a child is reduced to a mass of undigested facts. Public schools, as a rule, in the East, unlike the mills of God, grind exceedingly slowly, but not slow.

There is something very noble and touching in the slight hints which Pennsylvania gives of her care for her helpless wards, when we consider how large a part of her total care. Girard College sends a little of the work of its orphans; there is a similar work on view from the blind, the deaf and dumb, and, most pathetic of all, a writing on the wall in her honor from the feeble-minded children of Media. These scraps of embroidery and feeble attempts at drawing are full of the sweetest and patience for years by which these poor clouded brains have been drawn to the light, have smothering very dimly from the eyes to us. Still more significant is the display made of industrial work by the schools for soldiers' orphans, of whom than 8,000 left helpless at the close of the war, were adopted by the State, clothed, fed, educated, and fitted out for business of life. A creditable manner over their offerings bears the words, "The Keystone State is our protector."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

E. A. L. Roberts vs. N. B. Palver. Injunction awarded and attachment heretofore to be dissolved upon payment of attachment by defendant.

Same *vs.* Brawley & Bros., F. Tack and A. Tack and John Shirley. Injunction granted.

Same *vs.* F. M. Coombs. Injunction granted and attachment heretofore awarded to be dissolved upon payment of attachment by defendant.

Same *vs.* S. E. Kemp and D. C. Grantz. Final decree and injunction awarded. All these are causes relative to alleged infringement of Robert Stirrope's patents.

John S. McMillan vs. Captain John P. Smith. Motion for a preliminary injunction argued and further argument postponed till the 29th proximo.

The following voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed: Eleanor A. Gladden, brickmaker, Greene county; James A. Wing, Crawford county, and Reuben Bruy, Armstrong county.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe.

Farmers' Deposit Bank vs. W. B. Boyd. Rule granted on purchaser to show cause why sale of defendant's property should not be set aside.

Commonwealth *ex rel*, &c., vs. John Watson. Petition presented for an order on the committee of defendant's estate to pay over sufficient money for the support of a minor child, of which Flora P. Howard is guardian. Rule to show cause granted.

On application, policemen were appointed at the Monongahela, Sharpsburg, in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 23, 1876.

Thomas Barrett was appointed election assessor of Kilbuck township, no one having been elected.

Nicholas Myers vs. Magdalena Myers. Libel in divorce. Process awarded.

Sarah Duffey, by her next friend, vs. Bernard Duffey. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

INJUNCTION APPLIED FOR.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., filed a bill in equity on behalf of Nancy J. Fetterley, by her next friend, George Dickson, against Adam Potter, and A. H. Bauman, assignee of Adam Potter. The bill states that the complainant is the wife of Adam Potter; that he has about thirty-five acres in North Fayette township, which was bought jointly by him and his wife, she paying $1,000 out of $2,000 that she agreed to have the deed changed, so as to make it directly to her husband, and enable him to borrow the money on it by being a silent understanding, however, that he was to deed it back to her or other security to protect her interest. This he never did and now the property is advertised for sale by the assignee, Bauman, who refuses to give security. It is further claimed that the sale is not upon the mortgage given by her husband, and by which she gave her consent, but for the purpose of raising money to pay off his general creditors. Mrs. Fetterley has other real estate in the county, and she believes that his assets are sufficient to pay his debts without resorting to the sale of this land.

An injunction is therefore asked to stop the sale, and the court is further requested to compel respondents to give complainants such security as will protect her interest, and to appoint a master to take testimony and report facts.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

Notwithstanding the decision of Judge Sterrett made a few days since in the Magee-McCarthy proceedings, the case was revived in this court.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Bailey, for Mr. Magee, asked leave to file the replication which they had been allowed to withdraw without prejudice.

Judge Stowe said that the application should be made to Judge Sterrett, as he had rendered the decision. So far as he was concerned he never did know much about the pro-ceeding, and had very little recollection of it. He recalled the fact that there was a question as to whether Mr. McCarthy had been elected at the right time, and the decision had declared that he had. That was all he knew about it, and he had an idea that the other judges did not know much more of the merits.

Mr. Guthrie said that he wanted this paper on record, so that the case may be in good shape for the Supreme Court; the other side could plead to it and the court could decide on it without argument. As it was, the Court had already decided the case as though the replication had been before it.

The Court ordered the replication to be filed.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

William Todd, who was summarily convicted on Friday, by the Mayor, of abandoning his family, and in default of $25 fine taken to the Workhouse applied for leave to appeal the case, basing the application on the grounds that he was not guilty of the offense, that the ordinance under which he was convicted was void, that the case, that the evidence did not warrant a conviction and that the prosecution was actuated by private feelings, and not made for the public good. Upon the defendant giving bail to cover costs that may accrue, he was allowed to make the appeal. J. S. Haymaker, Esq., presented the case.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

In the matter of the estate of Rebecca Prescott, deceased, real estate was allowed to be sold to pay debts.

Estate of Fred. J. Blanck deceased. Administrator allowed to sell real estate.

Estate of George Krugh, deceased. Widow's appraisement confirmed *nisi*.

Estate of Samuel McClean. Time for return of sale extended until August 26.

Estate of Elizabeth N. Davis, deceased. Order to sell real estate.

Estate of Isaiah Dickey, deceased. Petition for citation ordered to be filed.

Estate of Michael Hogmair. Guardian *ad litem* appointed.

Estate of George Emrich, deceased. Widow's appraisement approved *nisi*.

Estate of Eliza Arnold; petition to sell real estate allowed.

Estate of William Reno, deceased; report of sale confirmed absolutely.

Guardians were appointed in the matters of the estate of Sarah Ann Hunter and the petition of Ella Petersen.

In the matter of the estate of John B. Mc-Cune the time of the return of sale was extended.

In the matter of the petition of Alexander Black, guardian, real estate allowed to be sold.

Estate of Dr. George Henry. Order for citation allowed by Judge Stowe, who heard the case by consent.

Anna B. Lacock appointed guardian of minor children of John Lacock.

Estate of George Hickman. Petition and rule for the payment of certain money into hands of administrator, dismissed.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, *Manager*, 66 Fifth avenue. MTh

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Fair Success of the Opening—Good Attendance and Fine Display—Saloon Ascension To-day.

The second exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute opened on Saturday at noon with a favorable display and attracted a fair attendance, afternoon and evening. When the doors were thrown open the Great Western Band played "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle" and other patriotic airs. All who entered the building expressed satisfaction with the improvements made since last year and that with the exhibitors all ready the exposition this year would be far more attractive than before. In the evening there was a large crowd in attendance and the building looked splendidly inside with the many lights. With the fine music of the band a promenade was delightful. Floral-hall, although incomplete, was thrown open and visitors there had the satisfaction of taking in the rustic effect of the dry lake, the half-finished cascade and the mounds and plant which surround it. This department promises to be one of the grandest features of attraction. Mr. Bochman promises to have it completed by this evening.

The art gallery was the principal point of interest on Saturday night. It contains about one hundred pictures, being sufficient to make a double row around the four walls of the main apartment. Not one-third of them have been hung yet, over two hundred of the finest collection being now on the way here from New York, having been loaned for the occasion. They are principally imported pictures, having been purchased by Hazletine in Munich, Florence and other art cities of Europe. Mr. Clarence Johns, who has charge of this department, gives it as his opinion that the display of pictures will exceed that of last year, not in intrinsic merit alone, but in number and variety. Some of the pictures now up will be taken down and others, upon arrival, hung in their places. The others will be hung to-day and to-morrow, and by the middle of the week the gallery, it is expected, will be complete.

Machinery hall will start up this week, there being some additional consignments to bring in yet.

The balloon ascension, which was to signalize the opening, did not come off on account of an accident. On striking Professor Gilbert had partially inflated it in order to hasten its drying. To prevent its rolling in the dirt and the escape of air during the night both ends were secured to the ground by stakes, but a heavy wind coming up detached one end and carried the balloon against the eaves of Machinery Hall, causing a rent of seventeen feet in length, and rendering it out of the question to get her in order for the time of ascension agreed upon. She is accordingly positively to go up this afternoon at two o'clock.

AFFRAY AT STEUBENVILLE.

A Pittsburgher Shot and Perhaps Fatally Injured—The Party Arrested.

Steubenville papers of Saturday give particulars of an affray in saloon there on Friday last during which Tom Sullivan, a well-known Pittsburgher and a former pugilist, who resides at Saw Mill Run, was shot, and, in all likelihood, fatally wounded by Mark Ford, a saloon keeper, during a scuffle between himself and Ford in the latter's saloon on North Third street. The statement of the *Gazette* is based upon the statement of the bar-keeper, John Bayless, who seem to have been the only persons in the room at the time the shot was fired, other parties who had been in the saloon at the beginning of the trouble having left before it culminated so seriously.

It appears that Sullivan refused to pay for drinks he had obtained and Ford attempted to put him out of the saloon. A scuffle ensued, a scuffle ensued, and Ford fired, the shot taking effect in the left side of Sullivan.

After the shot was fired Sullivan went toward the door and either lay or fell down in the anteroom, where he was found by Officer Sinnet, who gathered about the saloon and Dr. Sinnet was sent for to examine the wound. Sullivan refused to be probed, and again declined signs of flight.

Ford, who claims that he acted in self defense, gave himself up, and on Saturday he was released on $1,000 bail, which was accepted late last night says:

Sullivan, the victim of the Steubenville hoodlums, was still living at five P. M. Sunday evening, but not expected to live until morning.

Sullivan is a man of about thirty-eight years of age, and has been employed off and on in our mines.

SODALITY RECEPTION.

Bishop Tuigg Officiates and Takes occasion to Announce His "Attitude" Toward Catholic Societies—Much Interest Manifested.

A very interesting ceremony took place at St. Paul's Cathedral last evening, being the reception or installation of members into the Young Men's Sodality. Bishop Tuigg officiated and his remarks on the occasion, which were impressively uttered, touched indirectly upon the trouble, now a subject of newspaper discussion, between the Bishop and the lay schoolders of the *Catholic Journal* and Emerald.

At the reception Rev. Fathers Reardom, O'Connell and Kearney occupied the sanctuary, and a very large assemblage was present all of whom evinced much interest in the ceremonies.

After Pontifical vespers, which were sung by Bishop Tuigg and responded to by an augmented choir, the Right Rev. Bishop received into the sodality one hundred and thirty-eight members. Before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the prelate addressed the young men and expressed much satisfaction at their increase. He took occasion to refer to the manner in which the sodalities and societies and said that such reports were unarue. To those societies that were governed by and obeyed the laws of the Church, no one was more friendly than he. He had not come among them as the Bishop, but as their admirable qualities, and her death will cause much sorrow among a wide circle. She was in her seventy-first year.

The Monthly Elevator, published by Messrs. Johnson & Neale, says: "Allegheny and Washington counties are participating in the good cause in which they are the Chairman of their County Republican Executive Committees, and gentlemen of magnetic force of character and consummate organizing ability. Mr. Fetterman and Mr. J. Denny Taylor are veterans of many a hard fought battle in the field of politics.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute meets at its Monroe-school house, South Side, on Tuesday, 29th inst. Dr. Frank Taylor, of Chester county, who spent the past year in Europe, accompanied on his travels through Europe, will lecture during the session of the Institute. The City superintendent will tell what he saw and learned in the Educational Department of the Centennial.

On Saturday evening a horse attached to a cedar wagon ran down Brownsville avenue to the end of the Pan Handle railroad bridge then he fell over the bank, sustaining severe injuries and demolishing the wagon. About the same time a horse attached to a wagon by Mr. Felker, started from a point near this end of the Monongahela bridge, and ran violently across the bridge and Smithfield street to which he was hitched into smithereens before its wild flight could be arrested.

Travel to the Yough and Monongahela Valleys.

By a recent reduction in Sunday excursion fares on the Pittsburgh Division Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to two cents per mile, the Sunday travel is being diverted to the Monongahela and Yough Valleys. The Patterson's Grove M. E. Camp Meeting Grounds are situated directly opposite Salsburg station on the Connellsville Road. Arrangements have been made to convey passengers at reduced rates from all stations on this road, to and from the Patterson's Grove Grounds during the entire time that the meeting is in progress. A fine steam ferry boat under command of Capt. Taylor, of McKeesport, will make connections with all trains at Salzburg and convey passengers across the river to within a few minutes' walk of the camp meeting ground. The excursion fare from Pittsburgh will be forty cents, including ferriage tickets, and can be procured at any time during the progress of the meeting which commences August 23rd. This meeting is under the management of gentlemen well versed in matters of that kind, and promises to be one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held in that district. The grounds are beautifully situated and well adapted to the purpose.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival at the Anchor line steamer Anglia, at New York; Bristol line steamer Cornwall, at New York; Guion line steamer Wisconsin, at Queenstown; National line steamer Colorado, at Liverd; Anchor line steamer Australia, at London; Inman line steamer City of Richmond, at New York.

Headquarters Campaign Goods.

The Opera Hat House, 272 Liberty street, has obtained an enviable reputation for turning out the neatest and stylish hats at the lowest living rates. Their make of these goods never fail to get all orders where they are compared with others. It has been the custom to make these articles in a slopshop manner, but that time is no more. Nine-tenths of the outfits used in the Gubernatorial campaign last fall were manufactured by this firm, and were remarked for their elegance of design and workmanship. Agents for the Asbestos Torch; burns twelve hours.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 50 per day. One week or longer, $2 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

STATE NEWS.

Work is suspended at the ore mines of Grubb & Co., in Lancaster county.

Dr. Isaac S. Herbone, of Stroudstown, Berks county, has a Bible 342 years old.

Miss Sophia Kemper, of Easton, aged ninety-six, is the oldest resident in that town.

Only fifty thousand baskets of peaches reached Philadelphia on Thursday from Delaware.

The tobacco crop around Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, is good, and harvesting has commenced.

Lebanon's Board of Health has dissolved for want of an appropriation, though they still go in for the old flag.

High railroad fares will prevent the Luzerne county Odd Fellows from participating in the Philadelphia parade.

Twenty additional cases of small-pox and six deaths were reported to the Reading Board of Health during the past week.

A well-known lumber merchant, of Columbia, is under $1,000 bail on a charge of obtaining $1,800 by false representations.

Lancaster is to have a new gas company, which will supply light at $2 per thousand feet. The pipes to be laid for present subscribers will exceed twenty-five miles in length.

BASE BALL.

The Reporters' Game—The Evening Fellows Win.

The game between the Morning and Evening newspaper nines came off on Saturday afternoon, at Hazlewood, and furnished great sport to the participants and a large crowd of spectators. The afternoon fellows having time to practice and not suffering from late hours, got a little ahead of the morning fellows, as shown by the following score:

EVENING NINE.	R.	O.	MORNING NINE.	R.	O.
Rattelle, c.....	3	2	Higgins, 2 b. ...	3	1
Muller, r. f.....	3	4	Ness, 3 b.....	4	1
Carnahan, 1 b....	4	1	Vernon, l. f.....	2	2
Meeks, c. f.....	4	3	Owens, c.....	3	2
Benny, 3 b.....	5	1	Shaw, r. f.....	3	2
Nevin, 2 b.....	4	2	Ritenour, s. s..	2	2
Fullwood, p.....	3	2	Hudson, p.....	3	1
Smith, s. s.....	3	1	Carroll, 1 b.....	3	2
Jahn, l. f.....	4	1	Ramsey, 3 b.....	2	2
E. D. Smith, r. s..	5	0	Rutlege, c. f.....	1	3
Total.....	39	18	Total.....	26	18

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Evening.....	8	3	6	3	8	11	—39
Morning.....	1	9	2	2	9	3	—26

Mr. Samuel Brown acted as umpire in a most satisfactory manner.

The Brown and Wallace clubs played a game in Union Base Ball park, which developed some scientific work. These clubs are coming in for a great share of glory recently. Hazeltine collection being now on the way here from New York, having been loaned for the occasion. They are principally imported pictures, having been purchased by Hazletine in Munich, Florence and other art cities of Europe. Mr. Clarence Johns, who has charge of this department, gives it as his opinion that the display of pictures will exceed that of last year, not in intrinsic merit alone, but in number and variety. Some of the pictures now up will be taken down and others, upon arrival, hung in their places. The others will be hung to-day and to-morrow, and by the middle of the week the gallery, it is expected, will be complete.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Browns.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Wallace.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Browns, 2; Wallace, 1.
Base hits—Browns, 4; Wallace, 2.
Time of game—1 h. 49 m.
Umpire—John Hamm.

Fires.

Two large store rooms on Water street in Whrichsville, O., owned by O. B. Bartlett and occupied by A. B. Johnson & Co., dry goods, groceries, &c., and an adjoining building owned by W. B. Loller, occupied by Josiah Quillen, sewing machine and musical instrument agent, were entirely destroyed by fire about nine o'clock Saturday night. The fire was first discovered breaking through the roof of Johnson's store, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of a quantity stored in the garret. Insurance on Bartlett's buildings $4,000; stock of goods $8,000; no insurance on the music store. It was only by the greatest effort that the flames were kept from crossing the street, in which case the whole southern portion of the town would inevitably have been destroyed.

Wanted to Kill Himself

Cris Young, residing on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, owing to domestic difficulties, attempted to kill himself on Saturday night. He emptied five barrels of a revolver at his head but failed to hit. He was arrested and placed in the lock-up, where he also attempted to cut his throat with a knife.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE warehouse No. 108 Water street was found unlocked Saturday evening.

ANNA M. HERRON was elected to the highest Grand-mar room in the Eleventh Ward Public Schools last Saturday evening.

THE Robert Liddell Glee Club, of the Ninth ward, serenaded Liddell at Mr. Foreman, on Friday evening, and were handsomely entertained.

JAMES A. HERRON, son of Colonel W. A. Herron, of the Fourth ward, is lying in a very critical condition at his father's residence.

A Sunday-school picnic, under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church, will be held in the Wylie avenue church, beginning Saturday, September 16th, and continuing three days.

THE will of John Lamber, of West Deer township, was admitted to record in this city Saturday. The will is dated June 5, 1876, and the executor is Samuel G. Brown, of Hampton township.

EDWARD AND JOSIE WADSWORTH and David Hunt were arrested on Saturday, on a charge of stealing scrap iron from the Pan Handle. They were placed in the Allegheny lock-up and will have a hearing this morning.

THE alarm of fire shortly before seven o'clock last evening was false. The fires were lit in the furnaces at Dunkel & Co.'s planing factory and the smoke coming through the building created the impression that there was fire.

MRS. D. G. W. SCOTT, Miss Lillian Spencer and Master G. W. Spencer, Jr., left on the 7:57 train Saturday evening to take in the Centennial. Capt. Philadelphia, Mrs. Scott's son in Philadelphia they will be the guests of Mr. Stokes.

THE Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will meet this afternoon when the committee on the question of the control of the northwestern roads will make its report. There should be a full attendance of members.

WILLIAM FAIRMAN, formerly of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy on Saturday, on a charge of appropriating the effects of the company to his own use. After a hearing the defendant was committed in default of $2,000 for trial.

THE citizens of Plum township held an election on Friday on the question as to whether or not the township should subscribe $100,000 to the great deal of interest was shown in the matter and the vote was a very close one, the majority in favor of a division numbered 114, and those opposed 19.

LEE BAIRD, Secretary of the Poor Board, on Saturday made information before Alderman Burke charging a German, named Wilhelm, with neglecting to support his family. Wilhelm is a capitalist and in daily expectation of a fortune from Germany. He was committed for a hearing.

A MAN entered the office of Dr. Rhodes, 341 Penn avenue, on Saturday, and picking up a satchel ran off. The Doctor noticed the movement from the backroom and "went for" the fellow, catching the coat tail as he ran to the pavement. The thief got away by extraordinary exertions, leaving the satchel and his coat tail behind.

MRS. MARY CLARK, wife of A. Clark, Esq., of Braeville, Pa., died yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, William H. Mechling Esq., on Oakland avenue. Mrs. Clark was a lady of many admirable qualities, and her death will cause much sorrow among a wide circle. She was in her seventy-first year.

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SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

Harper's Magazine for September contains an unusual variety of reading matter. Book VII. of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda" is given entire. In this part, Deronda meets his mother, and Gwendolen's career reaches its culmination in one of the strongest dramatic situations that George Eliot has ever portrayed. "A Woman Hater," of which the third part is given in this number, is published anonymously in *Blackwood* and *Harper*, but so strongly has it impressed critical readers, that its authorship has been attributed to the most vigorous of English novelists. Dinah Mulock Craik's beautiful story, "The Laurel Bush," has reached its fourth part; and Julian Hawthorne's "Garth" is still continued. In addition to the four strong serial stories already mentioned, there are in this number five excellent short stories. J. T. Trowbridge contributes another of his characteristic domestic stories in verse, "Don't Come Home," beautifully illustrated by Sol Eytinge. Poems are also contributed by T. B. Aldrich, George Lunt, Mary E. Vandyke and John W. Chadwick and Carl Spencer. Among the illustrated papers are Olive Logan's gossipy article about Life at Long Branch; Dr. A. H. Guernsey's able summary of Mr. Griffis' remarkable work on Japan, just published; an interesting article on Eton College, by E. S. Nadal; and the history of Macon and Dixon's Line, by Rev. Lyon Edwards. In the field of Natural History we have two very interesting illustrated contributions: one from Mrs. Mary Treat, on the Carnivorous Plants of America, and another, an entertaining article on the habits of the Baltimore oriole, by Ernest Ingersoll. In the editorial departments the reader will find discussed all the noteworthy current events of science, literature, and society.

Mr. Speaker, I do not deny that in all these years the Democrats of the South have made some progress. But it has been a progress in which nothing is due to themselves. Whatever they have learned, either of freedom, of justice or of republican government, they have learned from their opponents. They have been the unwilling pupils of the very men whom, like Dante's souls, whose necks Satan had twisted, they have marched on, impelled by a strength other than their own, perpetually looking back.—*From G. F. Hoar's reply to Lamar.*

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

IRONTON, OHIO, August 20, 1876.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

River swelling. The Fearless with tow passed up Saturday morning, left at 2 P. M., came back to Ironton and patched her boilers at midnight. On Saturday there were four boats lying here with burnt boilers—Fearless, Cobb Cecil, Billy Parsons and Jessie. The Granite State arrived at 4 P. M. and tied up. The Fanchon passed up for Pittsburgh at 8 P. M. The Thomas Means departed down at 6 A. M. for Louisville and St. Louis, having eight coal barges, 900 tons pig iron, 225 tons manufactured iron, 50 tons miscellaneous freight and 10,500 kegs of nails.

EVANSVILLE, August 20.—Weather clear; mercury 81 to 88. River 11 feet and rising. Down—Grey Eagle and Evansville. Up—Hotspur and barges. No business.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Weather warm and cloudy. Down—Arlington.

LOUISVILLE, August 20.—River falling with 8 feet 7 inches on canal. Weather bright and warm. Arrived—Goff, Golden Rule and Hobson, Cincinnati; Whale, Pittsburgh; Bernadine, Cairo. Departed—Goff, Memphis; Golden Rule, New Orleans; Hobson, Cairo; Whale, St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—River fell 9 inches; now stands 15 feet 10 inches. Weather cloudy; maximum thermometer 89. Departed—Kate Dandeson and Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg; Maude, St. Louis.

CAIRO, August 19.—Arrived—Hickory, Tennessee River; Capitol City, Vicksburg; Consul Millar, Cincinnati; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Hickory and Capitol City, St. Louis; Liberty No. 4, Cincinnati; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Consul Miller, Memphis. River 11 feet and stationary. Weather clear; mercury 82.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—Arrived—Johnson Keokuk; Mary Boyd, Peoria. Departed—Lake Superior, Mary Keokuk. The river has fallen 11 inches. Weather clear and cooler.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—River 14 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis.

AN ARISTOCRATIC SWINDLER.

Sentenced to Five Years' Penal Servitude—The Fate Which Befell Richard Banner Oakley—Some Account of the Man's History.

A London cable dispatch a few days ago announced that Mr. Richard Banner Oakley, the founder of the Co-operative Credit Bank, had been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for frauds committed in connection with that great financial spider's web. Mr. Banner Oakley was in many respects a unique rogue, and the history of his various schemes for swindling the public would read like a romance. Originally of a good family, he entered upon a financial career with a fair fortune. From an overpowering love of speculation he very soon got stranded, and began to look about him for a rich wife, and succeeded in securing one in Shropshire. Being a dashing, genial sort of an individual, he made himself so popular in the chosen home of the typical stupid English squire that he was asked to contest the representation of Shrewsbury in Parliament. He failed and had no money to pay his bills, and it built upon his wife's father that the rich daughter had been sacrificed to a needy adventurer. Oakley then went into a grand scheme for building up a fortune. He rented several large Scotch deer forests and moors, furnished guns, ammunition, &c., all on credit, and sublet them to parties of Lincolnshire, London and Birmingham tradesmen, who were proud to talk about their "moors in Scotland." For this they paid liberally, and it really looked as if the versatile Oakley was at last on the broad road to riches. Unfortunately the second year there came a blighting disease among the grouse, and the whole scheme collapsed. Oakley went into the Bankruptcy Court for the fourth time, and paid nothing. His next speculation was the Co-operative Credit Bank, and Carlyle's saying that the world is mainly made up of fools finds confirmation in the fact that he was associated in the management of the concern with some really honorable men—soldiers and clergymen—who saw good name lent the speculation an air of respectability. Besides, thousands of people intrusted Oakley with their savings, and for a time the scheme went on swimmingly. His system of "banking" simply consisted of people placing their money in his hands without any security beyond that of his promise to pay eighteen per cent. on the deposit money out of the enormous gains he promised to make by speculating on the Stock Exchange. The whole scheme was a most barefaced swindle, and it is wonderful the number of people who were duped. For a time Mr. Oakley, who, by the bye, was a canting, preaching hypocrite, will have leisure to mature some new benevolent scheme in the interests of suffering humanity and—Richard Banner Oakley.

It was through the agency of Mr. Oakley and a London advertising agent that the notorious Kookuk and Kansas Railway scheme was floated in the English market. For weeks the English newspapers were flooded with flaming advertisements, showing the immense commercial advantages to be derived from the freight traffic on this railroad which was only fifteen miles in length. Mr. Oakley also started a financial newspaper, many thousands and copies of which, containing glowing descriptions of this railroad, were circulated all over Great Britain and Ireland. The enormous profits on its books failed to show, even approximately, how much the public subscribed to this bogus scheme, but the sum must have been one of very respectable ones. When his "bank" was seized the only available funds consisted of a few shillings and a number of the Kookuk and Kansas Railroad bonds, representing a sum of about ten thousands pounds. Of course they were utterly valueless, and the thousands of people who were duped have not and never will receive a penny of the money invested.

INTIMIDATION IN LOUISIANA.

The Negroes Threatened with Starvation Unless They Consent to Vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 16th inst. contains the following interesting article, in the form of a contribution:

"All will admit that it is the colored vote of Louisiana that has ruined the State, and has constituted the colored people also. They have been the tools of sharp and heartless men who have no interest in the welfare of the State. They have taken a black crew to carry the ship of State on a reef that they, as wreckers, may enrich themselves by its plunder. At the time that the planters, steamboat men, merchants and all others in Louisiana who give employment to colored voters, speak out more plainly to these people. What is left for those who give employment to the colored race of this State half of the negro voters of the State and their families would starve to death, and the rest would fare but little better. Were his race entirely out of the State, their places would be filled by white share cands in industries from other climes, and the State would be better off without than with the colored race. Negro voters are compelling the planters to hunt up a more reliable class of laborers, who will not vote to destroy the planter and the State. And the planters want laborers who are more honest, more skilful and more ambitious than the colored man. The people of Louisiana should say frankly to the colored population: We do not beg your vote, but we give you a chance to vote for good and honest men and for our interests. If you vote with us we will stand up to you. We will do you no injustice to any event. But if you vote against us on Saturday there were four cut off, only as our present necessities compel us to employ you. If you continue to act as our enemies while we feed, clothe and shelter you and your children, you will league with our enemies, who are eating out our substance and destroying our State —we must brand you as our enemies, as the enemies of the State and children, and of your own best interests. The test of negro fidelity in November will be: *If you vote for Packard you are the enemy of your employers and of Louisiana*; if you vote for Nicholls you are the friends of your employers and of the State. Let our people *assume an aggressive attitude*. The experiment of reasoning with colored men has been often tried, and as often failed."

TILDEN'S RAILROAD.

Report of the Committee of Directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad—The Division of First Mortgage Bonds.

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

The committee of the Directors of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, appointed June 8, 1875, have just submitted a long report to the stockholders and bondholders of the road concerning the issue and distribution of bonds and stock.

The committee is composed of Thomas Denny, John S. Barnes and William Bayard Cutting. It was appointed to investigate the charges against the management of the road, originally preferred by Mr. William C. Whitney, and to sue for any money or property that might seem rightfully to belong to the company not being in its possession.

The report sets forth that the committee being unable to obtain the books and accounts of the company in the possession of Mr. Tilden, employed an accountant, who reported that the Purchasing Committee of the company, after satisfying all claims arising from the reorganization of the road and receiving $36,500 in compensation for their services, had a surplus of securities remaining in their hands to the amount, apparently, of $131,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute first mortgage bonds, $82,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute second mortgage preferred bonds, $38,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute second mortgage income bonds, 898 shares St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute preferred stock, 2,830 shares St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute common stock.

They further reported that these securities were subsequently issued and made an active liability of the company, without any resulting pecuniary advantage or consideration to the company.

The report was adopted and an offer was made to the Purchasing Committee to submit the matter to arbitration. This offer was refused, and in February, 1876, the special committee filed the complaint of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, against Charles Butler, Samuel J. Tilden, Russell Sage and Robert Bayard, the acting members of the Purchasing Committee, for an accounting in regard to the use which they had made of these securities.

MR. TILDEN'S LAWSUIT—HE IS CONDEMNED BY HIS OWN ADMISSIONS.

[From the Evansville, Ind., Journal, 18th.]

The friends of Mr. Tilden are just now making desperate efforts to impress the public with the belief that the charges of dishonesty, out of which the suit now pending against him in New York grew, are mere political persecutions.

We propose to show by a plain statement of the case and by the adm